The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,918 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES,

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
SIAM	3011	500	W. D. Worcester.	18th Feb.
MALWA	3059	200	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	3023	700	F. G. Stead	4th Mar
LISBON	2336	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
ASSAM	2035	400	J. P. Hassall	18th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
TASMANIA	4153	800	C. H. Perrins	1st Apl
GANGES	4127	550	E. Stewart	8th "
NIZAM	2733	500	R. Hascelwood	15th "
COROMANDEL	4140	500	L. Reeves	22nd "
MOURAD	3187	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
PESHAWAR	3502	600	Is. H. Moule	6th May.
SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	13th "
OCEANIC	3933	500	S. Ashdown	20th May.
				Tuesday.
BENGAL	4703	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWAR	3502	600	H. Moule	18th Feb.
ATHAY	3983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

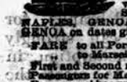
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 3, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 230, " 265.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	4,000 800	20th	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st April	20th "
MANILA	5,000 800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	13th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bosscon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
BERENICE	C. Beebtinger	3500	550	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lamacchi	3800	450	16th do.
ITTANIA	S. Meras	4200	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4600	660	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Meras	4200	600	15 May.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500 550	14th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bosscon House, 56, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
S. BRITANNIA	3,099 480	Capt. F. Blight	21st Feb.
S. VICTORIA	3,558 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
S. PERSIA	3,560 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	20th "
S. ROUMANIA	3,397 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
S. ARABIA	3,544 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
S. ASIA	3560 480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
S. VICTORIA	3397 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 10th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 2277 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively,

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebander, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 14th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2073 " " 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 11, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,

HAVE always on hand an extensive and choice selection of Albums to take Photographs, Views of India, &c., strongly bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf and other bindings.

ALBUMS, Beautifully Illuminated with Birds, Flowers, Foliage, &c.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 31-8 each.

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Containing numerous coloured plates of Birds and Flowers.
Rs. 25 to 30 each.

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Beautifully illustrated with Ferns of all descriptions.
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From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30 each.

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Containing coloured Pictures of the principal places of interest in the Great Metropolis.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each.

PLAIN ALBUMS,
Well bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf and other bindings.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 25 each.

PLAIN ALBUMS,
TO CONTAIN CABINETS ONLY,
Well bound in Russia, Calf, Morocco, &c.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 26 each.

"SERVICE" ALBUMS,
Specially made for Service use or Travellers. Folds up into a very small space. For Cabinets only.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 22-8 each.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,
FOR VIEWS OF INDIA, &c.,
Well bound in Morocco, Calf, &c.
From Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 38 each.

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For mounting Cuttings from the Daily Papers, &c.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 each.

THE "JUBILEE" ALBUM,
BOUND in best quality Morocco or Russian Leather and made to take Cabinet and Panel Photographs; contains a well-executed Panel Photograph of her Imperial Majesty as a Frontispiece.
Rs. 54 to 90.

PHOTO. FRAMES
In Great Variety.

LADIES' FANS,
A Choice Selection.

DRESSING BAGS,
At all Prices.

SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	42 Pall Mal LONDON.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.
6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANTS' CRIB BLANKETS.
45 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light.
Rs. 6 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

HOME AT TARDEO for old worn-out PENSIONED BRITISH SOLDIERS, their WIDOWS and CHILDREN, also for Widows and Children of European and Eurasians, who, being of Good Character, are in Destitute Circumstance. The only one of its kind in Bombay. Government Grant and Income insufficient.

Any information will be given, and Aid, however small, gratefully received by

Lieut.-Col. F. W. MAJOR,
Presidency Paymaster,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

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65, CORNHILL, LONDON.
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Forms of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S

PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,
Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

TO LET with immediate possession a very desirable three-storied HOUSE, situated in Marine Lines, entirely open to the Westerly Sea Breeze, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and Colaba. For rent and other particulars—Apply to

P. YRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, HIGH CLASS EDUCATION.—Daughters of Gentlemen in India received at inclusive terms if desired. Home care and Christian training. Successful preparation of Oxford and Cambridge locals, Trinity College, South Kensington, and College of Preceptors' Examinations. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Visiting Professors in daily attendance. Pupils under the constant supervision of the Principal. References to parents and others. Further particulars and prospectuses can be given by Miss MASLEN, 4, Drummond Road, Agra.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of HAJEE MOLIDINA JOOSUB has been CLOSED from the Decease of Samvat year 1943, and its affairs have been WOUND UP from that day, and that the said Firm has been since carried on by HAJEE JAKARIA HAJEE MOLIDINA, who is responsible for the debts and entitled to recover credits of the aforesaid Firm of Hajee Molidina Joosub.

હાજી જકરીયા હાજી મોહેદીના.
i.e., HAJEE JAKARIA HAJEE MOLIDINA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. See the report of their working in the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stock on hand.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZES WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
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SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant Calcutta.
" Bombay.
" Madras

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has quite recently imported the following GOODS of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit every body :—

		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats, attractive and light in weight	each	6	8 to	7	0
" Punjab Sun Hats	each	10	0 to	12	0
" Madras Drab Helmets, with Turbans	each	14	0 to	15	0
" White and Brown Shooting Hats	each	10	0		
Gent's and Ladies' Teral Hats	each	6	0 to	6	8
" Tweed Travelling Caps	each	2	4 to	2	8
" Velvet embroidered Smoking Caps	each	4	0 to	6	0
" Neckties of different colors and fashions	each	0	8 to	2	0
" Collars of different fashions	per doz.	4	0 to	5	0
" Arrasey and other kinds of Braces	per pair	1	0 to	3	0
" Coloured and White English Shirts	per doz.	24	0		
" White Kid Gloves, of any size	per pair	2	8		
" Colored Merino Socks,	per doz.	9	0 to	12	0
White and Red Blankets for cold season	per pair	8	0 to	16	0
Railway Rugs for cold season	each	18	0 to	20	0
" Tweed Over Coats for cold season	each	20	0 to	25	0
" Cricketing White Flannel Suits	each	30	0 to	36	0
" Tweed Suits	each	15	0 to	45	0
" Black Broadcloth Dress Suits	each	60	0 to	85	0
" Coloured Broadclot Coats,	each	12	0 to	15	0
" Black and Colored Coating Suits	each	35	0 to	40	0

હરિયાળ આદમજી.
i. e. ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
20 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY

PER DOZEN Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	...	Rs. 61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen.		" 36	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	...	" 32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	...	" 28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskies in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

"SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH."
"LOUNGE, VISITING, OR DRESS."

THE NEW SPRING DESIGNS FOR '87.

A Large Choice.

SUPERFINE CASHMERES.
STYLISH SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.
} "SPECIALITIES."
All moderately priced.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of all the shapes now worn manufactured expressely for them by the Manufacturers in London, they are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 23	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28	8
Do. one Shamrock	" 26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.
22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner, C. P.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.
10th November, 1886.

DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
MEAKIN'S.

Deccan Brewery Ale or Stout, per Barrel of 5 gallons ...Rs. 8 0

Casks charged Rs. 3 each, and the same amount refunded if returned in good condition within one month or refilled without extra charge.

APPLY TO
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise his communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

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PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
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PHILLIPS' PORT WINES.

SPANISH PORT.
Rich and Fruity, a good sound genuine wine.
Per dozen Qts., Rs. 17; 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 20.

INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
Our "Superior Old" is a rich generous Port. The finest Wine shipped, INVALUABLE FOR INVALIDS. Special attention is called to it.
Per dozen Qts., Rs. 34-0; 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 36-0.

DESSERT PORT.
This is a mature, full wine of splendid aroma and rich colour.
Per dozen Qts., Rs. 30; Per 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 28.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate
A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL ARE WARNED OF THE
GREAT RISK FROM FIRE
THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY
NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES
WITH THE
HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE
WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT
ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY
RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.
THE FOLLOWING IS AN
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY.

SIR,—Having invested in [illegible] the "Universal Provider," I have decided to adopt your HAND "GRENADES for the protection of my business premises in Westbourne Grove and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be necessary, and I will thank you to send the quantity with wire baskets, to contain three each, early as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM WHITELEY.

THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.

PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA :
JAMES CROWDER,
2, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED
JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in Neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	44 inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 "	"	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ "	" (thin)	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 10 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 13 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Rs. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
200 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Rs. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Aerated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0. Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... " 32-0. One star ... " 29-0.

Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
1. CHALLENGE NGL S.
2. CHALLENGE DOUBLES

THE above Matches are OPEN to MEMBERS of any Club or Service. Entrance Fee for Singles Rs. 3. Entrance Fee for Doubles Rs. 6. Cups will be given by the Gymkhana.
Entries close on February 28th, at 6 p.m.
The Matches will be played off between 7th and 18th March 1887.
C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!
TO OUR DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS.
LANDED LATE.
SELLING SHARP.
VALENTINES!
VALENTINE!
VALENTINES!

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Sunday next, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji for their exertions on behalf of this country at the late General Elections.
The Meeting is open to the Public.
PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG.
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA.
Bombay, 11th February, 1887. Secretaries.

CHEAPEST SALE.—A good Collection of CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Copper Enamelled Vases and Plates, Shadeswares, Fine Sandwood and Beads, Chicks of Flower and Bird pattern, Blackwood Handsome Cabinets and Panels of all sizes, Embroidered large Screens, Folding Screens, Teapoys, Chinese Jug Basin sets, Earthware of various kinds, and Garden Flower Pots, &c., &c.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
Cabinet Maker.
Clare Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, have been declared, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.
By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th February 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1887, for the sealing of a portion of the Catch Water Channel at Tulsi.
2. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 400, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. Further Deposits of Rs. 100 will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RHENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 10th Feb., 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY.
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUPEES 70.
JOHN JONES' SILVER HUNTING WATCHES.
Rupees 115.
JOHN JONES' SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, BEST QUALITY
Rupees 220.
JOHN JONES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, BEST QUALITY
Rupees 235.
JOHN JONES' GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS WATCHES, BEST QUALITY
Rupees 235.
JOHN JONES' GOLD OPEN CASE KEYLESS WATCHES, BEST QUALITY
Rupees 210 to Rs. 330.
18-carat Gold Hall marked, full size Albert Chains, from eleven to fifty rupees each.
Single and Double Albert Chains.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

THE CALCUTTA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each
Payable Rs. 5 per share on application, and Rs. 5 per share on allotment.

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Messrs. MEUGHENS AND KING, Public Accountants, 5-1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed with the chief object of providing owners of property in India with a local Fire Insurance Office, the establishment of which the commercial importance of India seems fully to warrant.
The volume of Fire Insurance business in India is large and increasing rapidly. It is reasonable to suppose that a local institution would command a goodly share of the risks which are now going to far distant Companies, who offer insurers no participation in profits, and in which little or no share interest is locally held.
It is notorious that Fire Insurance business in the East has for many years past been exceedingly profitable. Rates of premium are well maintained, and the Company has no intention of composing lower terms than commonly exist with Eastern Mutual Offices.
No promotion money has been or will be paid.
The affairs of the Company will be conducted on mutual principles, and the Provisional Committee propose that the annual profits be disposed of follows:—
1st.—A percentage to Reserve.
2nd.—A small dividend to Shareholders.
3rd.—A return to Insured.
4th.—A return to Shareholders contributing or influencing business.
5th.—Balance to Shareholders.
It is intended to add to the Reserve Fund until the same shall have reached the amount of the uncalled Capital.
Applications for Shares should be lodged with either of the Bankers of the Company, at any of their Branches, with a deposit at Rs. 5 on each share applied for.
Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and in case a less number of Shares be allotted than is applied for, the surplus deposited will be appropriated in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on allotment.
It is expected that no Call will be made on the shares beyond the Rs. 10 due on application and allotment.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Secretaries, Bankers, Solicitors or any member of the Provisional Committee.
The Share List will be closed on the 28th February 1887.
Agents will be appointed in places where business is likely to be obtained, and especially in the large cities and towns of India.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.

This Edition is intended for circulation only in India and the British Colonies.
Sewed, Cash Re. 1-8; Credit Re. 1-10 per Volume.
Barker.—Station Life in New Zealand.
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Oliphant.—The Literary History of England in the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19 Century, 3 vols.
St. Johnston.—Camping among Cannibals.
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COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT,
To be held on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
POSTPONED TO 9TH & 10TH MARCH, 1887.
Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT,
Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.
H. E. the NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

President of the Tournament,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B.
Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police.
Donations are asked from the Public, and may be paid to any Member of the Executive Committee, or to the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.
For Prospectus and other Particulars apply to
The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Volunteer Jubilee Tournament.
47, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH FEB., 1887.
VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S NEW GUJERATI PLAY,
BHOLEE JAN,
Being a Parsee Adaptation of Boucicault's
COLLEEN BAWN.

ALFRED THEATRE.
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
VOLPI'S ENTERTAINMENT,
By the highly-trained ELEPHANT, BEARS, GOATS, MONKEYS AND DOGS.
Every SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class (Reserved Seats) ..... Rs. 2
First Class (Unreserved) .. Re. 1 8 | Third Class .... As. 8
Second Class ..... " 1 0 | Fourth Class ..... " 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
G. R. DAVIDSON, Business Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT having notified WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, as PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, under Act XXVI. of 1881 for the celebration of HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE, the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on those days.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd February 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE RS. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE RS. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE EOS PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY are in immediate want of a thoroughly good Printer.—Apply at No. 12, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUBILEE SOLITAIRES and BROOCHES, just received direct from the Manufacturers. Apply to LEATHES & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, OIL TUMBLERS—A few 50 doz. cases of these TUMBLERS are READY LANDED. Apply at 103, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, a good strong second-hand PONY CART, light. Price moderate. Apply to Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., Auctioneers, Forbes Street, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR. Replete with every Comfort, open to Western Breezes. Most central situation. New Suites of Rooms with private Sitting-rooms for each family.

COME AND SEE our new Importation for the JUBILEE in Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents. Hundred varieties to select from. A acknowledged cheapest house.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze and Railings. Tool and Tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody & Co., Limited, Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, or Parel Works.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best made machines in the world. Their Bobbins can be wound up without removing the work or ruining the machine. Particulars and price list post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BAY ARAB, 15-1, Saddle or Harness. Showy action. BENNETT'S AUCTION, SATURDAY.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 3, postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo street.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's on Saturday, a strong Grey GALLOWAY, 14 hands, 9 years old. Has been ridden by a lady; believed sound.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc, Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian designs made to order. Chuckla, No. 6.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Askara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 25. 28 B Coat and Trousers. V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Re. 1; with postage, Rs. 1-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A MARRIED COUPLE or Single Gentleman, wishing for a change to Bandora for five or six weeks, can be accommodated by applying to O. K., Office of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY an engagement as Companion to a Lady—travelling preferred. Accomplishments, good reference given and received. Please address FANSY, Post Office, Simla.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES just to hand 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10; early application requested.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14, BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland. For the training and education of boys from India. Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses, &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

"ANGOLA SUITS," superior finish, cut, and style, from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 100-0. Send post card for samples and self-measurement forms to the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent's Outfitters, 23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for a first class Tailoring Establishment at Madras. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to MOSES and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea.—
[illegible] PEARCE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK from the Clearance Sale of Fancy Goods, Medicines, &c., belonging to Messrs. Cooper Madon & Co.
Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve at their auction room No. 21, Meddow Street, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, sale to commence at 2 p.m.
The same comprises of valuable and rich assortment of Morocco leather photo albums, of all sizes, scent frames, ladies' work baskets, hand bags, writing folios, pocket books, wallets, tekatands, paper weights, scrap albums, boxes of fine notepaper and envelopes, steelpens, smoking pipes, fans and varieties of writing requisites, toys, perfumery, patent medicines, cases of tea, cigars, smoking tobacco, &c.
The property is now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 12, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Showbux, 75 tons superior teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kenewdy Hth Lane, near Grant-road, opposite the late Theatre Royal Building in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels and velvet hall carpets, Hink's patent duplex table lamps, glass and crockeryware, handsome oleographs, China flowerpots, table ornaments, &c. The same comprises plain glassware, breakfast cups and saucers, small and large plates, plated ice pitcher, spoons and forks, cruet stands, pickle jars, round waiters, cutlery, reading lamp, wire dish covers, French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, drawing-room, pier, writing and dressing tables, full pier tables, with pier glasses and marble tops, conversation and sofa couches, corner, whatnots, marble topped round table and teapoys, chiffonier, halstand, blackwood and teakwood bedsteads, camp cots, wardrobe with mirror glass doors, clothes press, dressing and cheval glasses, single and double screens, chest of drawers, reclining couch, invalid chair with cushion, glass door cupboards, small sideboard drawing room, easy, reclining, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome large size flower vases, table ornaments, Brussels and Cambay carpets, oleographs, bath and dispenses room furniture, garden plants, perambulator, &c., &c.
The property is on view.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome Kathiawadi Arab Stallion, by Scobie, by E. Davies, London, with a powerful fast-trotting grey Arab horse and harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON PALLI HILL, NEAR BANDORA.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned pieces of land on Palli Hill, near Bandora.

LOT NO. 1.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on the road leading from Palli to Malla, and bounded on the east by the bank of Palli Tank, on the west and south by the ground of Rugeesio Gonsalves and others, and on the north by the road leading from Palli to Malla.

LOT. NO. 3.

2 pieces of ground containing by admeasurement 1,600 square yards or thereabouts.
For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
11 ,, ,, shotien.
10 cases prints
11 cases white shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, cambrics, and mulls ex. s.s. Coromandel.
3 cases 120 doz boxes Napoleon Price and Co's original and genuine real old Brown Windsor soap in yellow packets, ex s.s. Thames.
3 cases 375 doz Napoleon Price and Co's violet powder
7 cases white shirtings.
1 case Cashmere.
3 cases grains flannel.
2 cases white woolen flannel.
1 case black merino.
1 case coloured merino.
3 cases coloured superfine cloth.
2 bales scarlet army cloth.
1 case black superfine cloth.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases single width Cashmere.
By order of Mr. Manshanker Geerzashunker and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Mondolpho and Co.—
B 337-38.—2 cases 64 pieces coloured superfine cloth.
M 4516-17.—2 cases 64 do. do.
4518-19.—2 cases 64 do. do.
On account of whom it may concern—
300 cases, each 100 ½ tins sardines,

AT 2 P.M.

4 handsome light buggy
1 ,, ,, dogcart
1 ,, ,, victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., ALSO EXPORT GATE CHECK TICKET BOOKS, AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also a number of export gate check ticket books of 4 distinguishing colours of the dates, which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TOYS.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—
An invoice of toys and fancy articles, consisting of slates, paint boxes, cards, pen boxes, &c.
Now on view.

FINAL AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 12, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans; South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and WANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to [illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A 10 HORSE-POWER Nominal Improved High Pressure PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by Messrs. MARSHALL, SONS and Co., Gainsborough, Heavy Fly Wheel 5 ft. 7 ins. diameter, fitted with Hartnell's Patent Automatic Expansion Gear and Gresham's Patent Injector. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club

WANTED for the Technical School, Kolhapur, a SUPERINTENDENT. Must have a good knowledge of Carpentery and Mechanical Engineering. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to
P. SHANNON, B.A., C.E.,
President, Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School Committee, Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, 8 February 1887.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.
S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

SPORTING.

THE MHOW SKY RACES will take place on March 22nd and 24th. PROSPECTUS can be had on application to Honorary Secretary.
H. B. KINGSCOTE,
Major, R. H. A.,
Honorary Secretary.
Mhow, 7th February, 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practice English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877,
AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.
With Commentaries and Notes of Cases decided up to the latest possible time before publication.
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND CLERK OF THE CROWN, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 7; Packing and Postage Ans. 4.
ALSO ON SALE,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW. FOURTH EDITION.
Price Rs. 12; Packing and Postage Ans. 12.
Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Education Society's Press.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.

By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, ESQ.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.
COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils for ten months commencing from March 1887.
The quantities required per month are:—
Cocoanut Oil about 35 cwts.
Kerosine Oil about 40 casks or 320 Gallons.
To be delivered free on Railway Waggons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oils" will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p.m. [Gunfire] on MONDAY, the 14th instant.
The accepted tender will have to deposit Cash Security of Rs. 500 only.
The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Ld.
Bombay, 7th February, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 23rd February 1887 for the feed, shoeing and veterinary treatment for two yea s of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.
2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the contract deed, and all other particulars, may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 p.m.
C. A. STUART.
Bombay, G. P. O, 5th February 1887. Treasy. Postmaster.

MYSORE PROVINCE.
ARRACK CONTRACT.
NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack throughout the territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This does not include the manufacture or sale of toddy, of European wines and spirits, or of beer.
2. The contract for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is included in this Notification with the permission of the Resident in Mysore.
3. The rate of duty (inclusive of the local cess of one anna on every rupee of duty) payable to Government on arrack of the strength 20° under proof, as well as the wholesale price at which the arrack is to be issued by the contractor are fixed as follows:—

	Per gallon.
Duty	Rs. 3 5 0
Wholesale Price	,, 4 4 0

4. (a) The contract for which tenders are now invited may, at the option of the Tenderer, be either for a period of three years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1890, or for a period of five years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1892.
(b) Every tenderer must specify whether he tenders for the contract for three or five years, as well as the amount of minimum revenue which we would guarantee yearly to the Government during the period for which he tenders.
(c) No tender will be considered which guarantees to Government a minimum yearly revenue of less than seven and a half lakh of rupees during the first two years of the contract, or less than eight lakhs of Rupees during the remaining year or years of the contract.
5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or in Government securities duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore, and placed in a cover bearing the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack" and must be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan at Bangalore so as to reach him on or before noon of Tuesday, the 15th February 1887, after which date no tender will be received.
6. Appended is a statement showing the quantity of arrack issued and the actual Revenue realized during the past six years, together with the revenue which would have been realized if the uniform duty now fixed (Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon) had been in force in those years.

Years.	Quantity of arrack issued.	Actual revenue realized at the varying old rates of duty.	Amount of revenue which would have been realized at the uniform rate now fixed Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon.
1880-81..	210,747	6,43,022	6,98,099
1881-82..	236,595	6,83,329	7,83,720
1882-83..	244,139	6,58,768	8,08,710
1883-84..	255,304	6,86,819	8,45,979
1884-85..	264,542	7,41,074	8,76,295
1885-86..	263,378	7,47,314	8,72,439

7. For further particulars and conditions of the contract see Notification No. dated 31st December 1886, published in the *Mysore Gazette*.
By Order,
R. VIJAYENDRA RAO,
Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.
Mysore, 4th January 1887.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lab thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistc

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... Feb. 15th, 6h. 23'3m. a.m.
New Moon ..... „ 23rd, 2h. 31'5m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 12	Bombay Volunteers' Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m. Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3 p.m. New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. Athletic Sports, Elphinstone Institution, 4 p.m.	6 32	5 57	1 50m 2 13a	8 8m 8 8a
Sun. 13	Sexagesima Sunday. Reception to Lal Mohun Ghose, 3 p.m.	6 31	5 58	2 31m 3 7a	8 53m 8 57a
Mon. 14	Meeting of University Senate, 5-30 p.m. Arrival of Archbishop Porter by s.s. Peshawur. English mail expected per s.s. Peshawur.*	6 31	5 58	3 14m 4 9a	9 47m 10 0a
Tu. 15	Bombay Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	6 30	5 59	4 2m 5 22a	10 54m 11 30a
Wed. 16	The Queen-Empress's Jubilee. Jubilee Service of Thanksgiving, Cathedral, 9-30 a.m. Prayer Meeting of Hindoos, Madhav Baug, 2 to 4 p.m. Arrival of Duke of Connaught from Poona, 6 p.m. Poultry Show at Poona.	6 30	5 59	5 0m 7 0a	0 — 7a
Thr. 17	Jubilee State Ball, Government House.	6 29	5 59	6 20m 8 23a	1 9m 1 22a
Fri. 18	Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral Schools, by Duke & Duchess of Connaught, Town Hall, 4.30 p.m. Byculla Club Ball. Departure of Duke of Connaught for Aden. Departure of English mail per s.s. Siam.	6 28	6 0	7 57m 9 21a	2 31m 2 25a

* Left Aden 2 a.m., on Wednesday, 9th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3 p.m.
M. Volpi's Performing Animals, 3 and 9 p.m.
Athletic Sports, Elphinstone Institution, 4 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bormida (s), from Hongkong ; Morka (s), Zanzibar ; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf ; and Yacht Namouna, Cannes.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kohinur (s), for Coasts and Calcutta ; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi ; Hasland (s), Rangoon ; Clan Cameron (s), Marseilles ; Kt. of St. John (s), Antwerp ; and Verona (s), London, &c.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The performance by the Victoria Parsee Dramatic Company in the Gaiety Theatre this evening, will be under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—Members of the Hunt are reminded that as daylight is now at 5-45 a.m., hounds will move off from Parla at that hour.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 22nd January 1887, was 21,621 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 9,830.

M. VOLPI'S PERFORMING ANIMALS.—We would draw attention to the fact that a *matinee* performance will be given this afternoon at the Alfred Theatre by M. Volpi's troupe of performing animals. There will also be the usual one at night.

THEFT.—Kondia Narayen, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two sarrees and two cholies, valued Rs. 5, the property of Dharma Vizoo, a plumber, at Haines Road, about three months ago. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE TODDY LICENSE.—Heera Mukun, a licensed toddy-seller at Daravie, was yesterday charged at the instance of Abkari Inspector Barker, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with committing a breach of his license, by selling toddy after the closing hour, on Thursday night. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

THE MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—At the Girgaum Police Court, Dugdon Luximon, living at Sion, and Jayavideen Curreembux, Munjid Bunder station, have been fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for bringing meat from Coorla into Bombay, not slaughtered at the authorised Municipal slaughter-houses at Bandora, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—The athletic sports got up by the managing committee of the institution come off to-day in the compound of the Elphinstone Institution, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. There are fourteen prizes to be competed for by Graduates and Under-Graduates of the Bombay University, and by pupils of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, the Mody Bay Gymnasium, the Elphinstone High School, and the St. Xavier's School.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. Present—Drs. AtmaramPandurung, Dorabji Hormasji, B. S. Shroff, Dadabhoy Jamasji, Jehangher J. Cursetji, D. B. Master, P. M. L. Pinto, Chunilal Ghordhundass, C. E. Dadachanji, D. S. Dalias, A. D. Mody, N. J. Kaikoch, B. D. Dantra and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. B. A. D'Oliveira and B. B. Dadonkar were elected members of the Society. Business.—Cases of dengue or dandy fever, with remarks on the clinical history of the disease during the prevalence of the epidemic at Jamkhandee in 1872, by Dr. Dadabhai Jamasji.

THE ARCHBISHOP-ELECT OF BOMBAY.—The incoming mail steamer Peshawur with the Most Rev. the Archbishop-elect of Bombay on board is expected to anchor opposite Apollo Bunder on Monday ; probably in the afternoon. A deputation of Catholics, representing the several parishes of the presidency town of the Archdiocese will go on board to pay their respects to their Archbishop and to accompany him on shore. In anticipation of his Grace's consecration, which will take place at Allahabad, on the 27th inst., the fabricas and confraternities of the Cathedral and of N. S. do Rozario have claimed the privilege of presenting their first Archbishop with a pectoral cross, chain and episcopal ring in token of their respect and filial affection. The solemn reception of his Grace will take place towards the beginning of March on his return from Allahabad. A general meeting of the Catholics of the Archdiocese will be convened on Sunday, the 20th inst., for considering the measure to be adopted for the suitable reception of his Grace on his return from Allahabad.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

FURIOUS DRIVING OF A TRAMWAY-CAR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged Jehanjeer Hoosein, driver No. 27, in the employ of the Tramway Company, and Bapoojee Kessowjee, a conductor, before Mr. Cooper, No. 1 with driving a tramcar in a furious and reckless manner on the Bhendy Bazaar, and No. 2 with abetment of the offence. Mr. Brewin stated that on the afternoon of the 6th he was walking along the Bhendy Bazaar road, when he noticed the horse in a car driven by the accused galloping at a very rapid pace. The horse was going at a speed of about 10 to 15 miles an hour. As the car came up to him he shouted to the accused to stop, and he then noticed the brake had not been applied, and that the accused held the reins very loosely, keeping no check on the animal. Witness also saw the conductor standing abreast the first row of seats, but in no way interfering with the driver. No one had been hurt. Mr. Kittredge, manager of the Company, who appeared in the case, explained to the Court that the difficulty arose owing to the peculiar nature of the animal. It had been bought in 1878, and since that time had gone perfectly well, but had all at once commenced to shy and gibe. He thought that Mr. Brewin must have been mistaken in regard to the brake, as he would have been unable to tell whether it was applied or not owing to its mechanism. Both the accused denied the truth of the charge, the driver averred that he had done his best and applied the brake as soon as he lost control of the horse, which had shied. The conductor stated he had ordered the driver to go slow. Mr. Cooper in deciding the case, said that it was more the fault of the master in giving such an animal to the accused, who it appeared, found hard to manage it. He did not think the driver intended to driver furiously. He acquitted the conductor, and warned and discharged No. 1.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

DOUBLES—FINAL TIE.

				Sets.
W. Murray } Rathbone	Scratch beat	Cobbold } Ward	+ 1 bisque	6-4 1-6 6-3

SINGLES—3RD TIES.

Cobbold + ½ 15	beat	Nicholson, Scotch	6-4 6-4
Ward scratch	„	MacMahon	6-5 6-1

FINAL TIE.

Ward scratch vs. Cobbold + ½ 15

To be played off by Monday, the 14th inst.

MARRIAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CAP.

Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

Entries close on Monday, 14th February, at 6 p.m.

A DENIAL OF PARTNERSHIP.

At the Small Causes Court last week, the case of Wallace and Company *vs.* Moomunbhoy Gangjee and others was heard before Mr. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge. The suit was instituted by the plaintiffs against the firm of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co., in which the defendant Moomunbhoy Gangjee was said to be a partner, and sued as such. The amount sued for was Rs. 686, being a redraft, dated London, 2nd July 1886, drawn by Messrs. Wallace Brothers on the firm of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co., being the deficiency arising from the shipment of fifteen bales of hides made by the firm of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co., on the 2nd day of April last. This was a test suit brought in order that, if successful, the plaintiffs might be able to fix the whole liability of the firm of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co. on the first defendant Moomunbhoy Gangjee. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant, Moomunbhoy Gangjee. The defendants Moledina Moomunbhoy and Hassum Alloo appeared in person.

It appeared that Moledina Moomunbhoy and Hassum Alloo carried on business in partnership under the name of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co. The issue raised was whether the first defendant Moomunbhoy Gangjee was partner in the firm of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co. For the plaintiffs, Nurrotumdas Goverdhundas, partner in the firm of Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Company, said that before commencing to make advances to the defendant firm he asked Moledina, who said that his father, the first defendant, was a partner, and that he caused inquiries to be made through his broker, Sewjee Ootumchand, and was informed as the result of those enquiries that Moomunbhoy Gangjee was a partner. It was upon this information that he made the advances from time to time. Other witnesses were called for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lang, having addressed the Court, proceeded to examine witnesses for the defence, who stated there were attesting witnesses to a patnership agreement (a draft of which was produced from the Official Assignee's office) which was entered into between Hassum Alloo and Moledina Moomunbhy, and that Moomunbhoy Gangjee was not a party to the agreement. Defendant Moomunbhoy Gangjee, who is a wealthy man, denied the various admissions attributed to him, and produced a release showing that Moledina Moomunbhoy, his son, had seperated from him in 1878, and that since that time Moledina had nothing to do with him in any busines as a partner. Several witnesse were examined for the defence, and numerous entries were produced showing that Moomunbhoy Gangjee had nothing to do as partner with the firm.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that upon the evidence, which had been voluminous, he must find that the plaintiffs had failed in proving Moomunbhoy to be a parter. The only evidence before him was, first, the alleged admission of Moomunbhoy that he was a partner, and secoudly the course of dealings and accounts. The police proceedings adopted by Messrs. Wallace and Company against Moledina were inconsistent with the belief Moomunbhoy was a partner. If Moomedbhoy was a partner, he was a substantial man, and he would have been proceeded against. If he had been a partner, his name would have appeared in the series of letters written by Hasam, as he admitted the mention of (his Moomunbhoy's) name would have got more credit. The second point relied on by the plaintiffs was the course of dealings by the firm of Moomunbhoy with the firm of Moledina Moomunbhoy and of Madun Callian, the first defendants' mehta having brought on some occasions moneys by signing in the name of Moledina Moomunbhoy and Co. Now it was a common practice in India to advance moneys to another firm, and interest was charged on such advances. No doubt the same plan is adopted by a secret partner, but in the present case, after Moomunbhoy had ceased to make advances, Rahimtulla Kadurbhoy made advances. Then why not sue Rahimtula Kadurbhoy as a partner ? Moomunbhoy had made advances to his son from 1878 to 1885, when he was admittedly not a partner Moneys were advanced by Moomunbhoy, and there was nothing strange in his man getting moneys into his (Moomunbhoy's) coffers. After commenting on the evidence, his Honour dismissed the suit, with costs, Rs. 180.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

428-86—Macfarlane, E. and H—Haji Salo Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs. Mahomed Fakir Mahomed —In person. Part heard.
416-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Khetsey Dewji vs. Veerj Kurrumsey—Man, and D.
398-86—Wilkin and R—Hunsraj Vassondas vs Bhika Bhimji and others—Craigie, L. and O.
450-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Premavahu vs. Vejbai —Macfarlane E. and H.
454-86—In person—A pauper—Kessowji Jaitha vs. Moolji Heerji and another.—In person.
360-86—Craigie L. and O.—Damodherdas Permandas and others. vs. Kewabai and others.—Tobin and R.
458-86—Mirza H. K.—Ramchundra Daji vs. Narmada. —In person.
380-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Pestonji Eduljee Mistry vs. Buchoobai and another—J. C. Cama.
337-86—Winter and B—Luxumon Ramchunder vs. Gocouldas Kurrumsey—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

After Chamber business.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

238-85—Payne G. and S.—Heerji Ramji vs. Sewji Dhurrumsey—Crawford and B.
394-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Maddonji Jowraj and others vs. Nensey Luckmidas and others —Nanu and H.
461-85—Ardesir H. and D.—Oomer Jamal vs. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahiman and others—Payne G. and S. and T and D.
280-85—Jefferson B. and D.—Peerbhai Nuthoo vs. Runchordas Khimji and others—Chalk, W. and S.
9-86—Janardhen G. Vishwanath Damodhor vs. Raghunath Damodher and others—Bicknell and K.
Bicknell and K. and Janardhen G. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Rughoonath Damodher and others—E. F. Little for Government.
145-85—Shamrao P.—Shamrao Panduring vs. Anpoornabai.—Rore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

125-82—Macfarlane E. and H.—Shaik Essa bin Khalliffa vs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and others—Jefferson B. and D.
453-85—Tyabji and D.—Jakeria Ayeb vs. Kursondas Nathoo and others.—Little S. F. and N.
91-84—Balkrishna and B.—Chandbhay Aminji and another Mariambai and others—Tyabji and D. and In person.
59-86—Payne G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Bundeallbhoy vs. Allybhoy Suchoobhay and anothers.
114-85—Bicknell and K. P. P. De Souza and another vs. Joao F. Vas and others—Tobin and R.—In person.
464-82—Little S. F. and N.—Sha Bodhraj Furtubshing vs. Charlier Agnew Turner—In person.
310-81—Macfarlane E. and H.—for pauper Bhasker Rughunath vs. Raghunath Damodher—Bicknell and K.
14-85—M. H. Khan—Charles Agnew Turner vs. Hassum Hrson Bhiccoo and others.—Tyabji and D and Crawford and B.—In person.
462-85—Little S. F. and N. Pestonji Bhicoji Bhaka vs. Furdoonji Bhicoji Bhaka and another —Desmonji and H.
342-86—Pestonji and R.—Cawasji Pallonji Chawna vs. Rukhmanivahuji Little S. F. and N.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO HAVE A CASE REHEARD.

ADOLPH NEUMAN VS. MAX MINCK

THE petition in this case by the defendant to have the case reheard was resumed to day before their Lordships. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hamming, appeared for the petitioner and defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the plaintiff, said that Mr. Spencer had sent a letter in reply to the two questions put to him by the Court ; and that the reply would enable their Lordships to dispose of the petition at once.

Defendant's counsel argued that this was an *ex parte* application, and that therefore Mr. Macpherson had no *locus standi*.

The Court held that Mr. Macpherson could not be heard.

The Chief Justice, referring to the letter sent by Mr. Spencer, said it refuted the material allegations made for the defendants in support of the application to have the case reheard. That being so, their Lordships must reject the application. It was rejected accordingly.

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THE MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY FAMILY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, before the Chief Justice (Sir Charles Sargent) and the Hon. Justice Bayley, the long standing suit between Jugmohandas Mangaldas and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, again came before the High Court on proceedings connected with the pending appeal to the Privy Council. Mr Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the rule obtained by the defendant for stay of execution of the decree in respect of costs, and against the motion for stay of proceedings in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts, Mr. Macpherson (in the absence of Mr Inverarity) represented the defendant, and was instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson.

Mr. Starling first asked leave to withdraw the plaintiff's application to appeal, which, he said, his client had no intention of proceeding with. He did not know whether the other side were going on with their appeal or not.

Mr. Macpherson retorted that his learned friend, if he had read the correspondence, must know the situation perfectly well.

Mr. Starling : The situation is changed now entirely. In the first instance, when we said we did not intend to go on with it, they suggested that certain conditions should be assented to, which we refused. We finally gave them notice that we intended to withdraw our application for leave to appeal.

Mr. Macpherson explained that this was really how the matter stood : there remained the defendant's appeal while there was no particular wish to prosecute in the first instance if the other side were willing to withdraw their appeal in the real sense of the term. Although his learned friend withdrew the application, it was not a real, permanent or enduring withdrawal from the defendant's point of view, because the decree from which the present appeals were presented was an interlocutory decree, and there was nothing to prevent his learned friend's client, at some remote time hereafter, when the accounts had been taken in the Commissioner's office and the final decree past, from presenting another appeal. The solicitors for the defendant wrote, on receiving the notice of withdrawal, accepting it and stating that they would be glad to withdraw themselves if both sides undertook, as on their own part they were willing to do, not to re-open the matter upon the final decree being passed. This the plaintiff refused to do. Under those circumstances the defendant intended to prosecute his appeal. Having read the correspondence on the subject and repudiated as an hallucination, the suggestion that there was any undertaking to withdraw, counsel formally moved the Court to make absolute the order for the stay of execution in the Commissioner's office, until the hearing and disposal of the defendant's appeal to the Privy Council, and further to direct stay of execution of the decree for the costs of the plaintiff.

Mr. Starling, in showing cause against the first of these applications, remarked that the matter was now very much simplified. His client was content with the decree passed in the Appeal Court, and did not now seek to get an account of any more property as ancestral estate than the decree of that Court gave him. The defendant had sought to induce the plaintiff to accept certain terms as to the withdrawal of his appeal. As a matter of fact, his client would never think of appealing in the future, but at the same time one never knew how things might turn out in the end, and he had not chosen to bind himself by more than his legal obligations. Therefore, the question was whether the stay of proceedings in chambers and the stay of execution should be allowed defendant simply upon the appeal of the defendant, Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy. That was an appeal from the whole decree which declared that the property was partible, and also from the decision of Mr. Justice Scott, that there was no custom proved.

Mr. Justice Bayley : They abandoned that in this Court ?

Mr. Starling thought their lordships would have to take into account the chances of success in the appeal in the Privy Council, because the provisions made for stay of execution in the case of appeal to the Privy Council, were very different from those in the case of appeals to any other Court. Very much stronger words were used.

Mr. Macpherson : We did not abandon it at all. We did not argue the point here, because on the rulings of this Court as to custom, we thought it would be hopeless to do so. We have never abandoned it ; we have kept it open to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Justice Bayley : (to Mr. Starling) : Your client tried in the first instance to sue as a pauper. You do not suggest, I suppose, that he has had any property left him since.

Mr. Starling : Oh, no my lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley : You ask that you shall be allowed to get your costs without giving security.

Mr. Starling : Yes, my lord, for this reason : I should ask the Court to look at the grounds on which the defendant is appealing. Counsel submitted with regard to custom, the decision of the Privy Council on the subject precluded any chance of success. The Privy Council had summarised the rulings of all the presidencies in India, and approved of them and laid that down as the law.

The Chief Justice : Does not the defendant undertake to give the plaintiff some allowance ?

Mr. Macpherson : We are making him an allowance now of Rs. 300 a month.

Mr. Starling : If your lordship, stay the continuance of the proceedings in Chambers, I am instructed to ask for an increased allowance.

Mr. Macpherson : If the plaintiff will undertake not to raise the point after the final decree, there is an end to the whole matter. There must be give and take in these matters. If he reserves his right to keep this appeal hanging over our head at the instigation, as we say, of other persons, we stand on our strict rights.

Mr. Starling, in reply to Mr. Justice Bayley, said there were no points in the appeal besides the two he had specified. With regard to the question of custom, he quoted the Indian Law Reports to show that it was abandoned on the former occasion.

Mr. Macpherson, producing the newspaper reports of the hearing of the appeal, showed that the Advocate General expressly reserved the question of custom for appeal before their Lordships.

Mr. Starling replied that, during the printing of the appeal book, the defendant distinctly requested the plaintiff to keep out of the book all the evidence as to custom. He also read letters from the defendant's solcitors, which he urged implied the abandonment of that ground of appeal laying special stress on a sentence which ran :—"We think it must be evident that the documents relating to the question of custom have nothing to do with the questions which would arise in our appeal to the Privy Council, and very few of the documents were even included in the printed appeal book."

The Chief Justice : I suppose at that time they did not contemplate an appeal on that ground.

Mr. Justice Bayley : Or you say that expressions in those letters act as a kind of estoppel.

Mr. Starling replied in the negative. This was merely inserted now in order to induce the Court to stop the payment of costs to the plaintiff and to cause delay. The plaintiff's case was that the point had already been decided by the Privy Council against the appellant, and decided in a way which rendered it extremely unlikely that there would be any reversal of the case. The Privy Council went through the decisions of five courts in India, agreed with them and summed them up as the law. Mr. Starling accordingly submitted that there should be no stay of execution as to costs.

Mr. Macpherson admitted that his client had to make out a case for the stay of execution, but there was quite sufficient cause. In the present instance, there was an admittedly impecunious plaintiff from whom, if he recovered his costs from the defendant—the costs in regard to custom alone exceeding Rs. 20,000,—and the latter was ultimately successful, they could never be regained. *Prima facie* this was very cogent ground for staying execution, unless the plaintiff furnished security. Of course, he could not furnish the security himself, but they knew equally well that those behind the plaintiff were perfectly able to find it. If it were worth while to promote this litigation, it was worth while for the promoters, and they ought to be coerced, to find this security. It was not the plaintiff who would have to suffer loss, no one would have undertaken this litigation on his responsibility, and those upon whose risk the litigation had been pursued, ought not to obtain this large sum from the defendant. Altogether, the plaintiff's costs aggregated to Rs.30,000, and were not likely to be reduced below that. Mr. Macpherson submitted that it was perfectly clear from the newspaper reports and from their own conduct, that they had never abandoned their right to have the question of custom argued before the Privy Council. Their lordships were aware that decisions as to customs on the side of India were extremely strict. Mr. Justice Grant's decision for instance, required long standing proof and all sorts of conditions. They thought it a waste of time and money upon the evidence, as it stood, to argue the question before the Appeal Court. That was a very different thing from abandoning their right to reopen the question before the Privy Council. Their lordships might of course hold any opinion they pleased as to the defendant's chances of success, but without any disrespect to the Court, the learned counsel suggested that it was the ruling of the Court that would be called in question upon that argument. Whether the defendant's chances were good or bad, he was entitled to the benefit of that chance. The question of custom was not the only point of the appeal, there was the other question of the partibility of moveable property. Their lordships would admit the latter to be decidedly open to argument. There was also the right to partition which his learned friend said was absolutely settled. Mr. Macpherson would rather say that nothing was settled. The Privy Council in their position were almost able to legislate in these matters. Many of their decisions were in the nature of fresh legislation. If the defendant took the risk of going before the Council and arguing the whole question, and striving to undermine the decision which his learned friend had referred to, they were entitled to do so, and he might say that, although the decision purported to include all the authorities in India, it left out one or two of the most important cases in the presidency. Mr. Macpherson repeated in conclusion that the reason they were attending that day and taking up all contentious position, was simply because of the conduct—the obstructive conduct he referred to call it—of the plaintiff and those who instigated him. If the plaintiff had done what he (Mr. Macpherson) thought their lordships would be of lopinion, that it was only reasonable to ask him to do, if he had consented to bind himself not to open the question again, the defendant was perfectly willing to let the matter stand and to abide by the decision of the court. It was quite clear from his letters that what he meant to do was to abandon the appeal *pro tem*, reserving all his rights to keep this lengthy litigation suspended like the sword of Damocles over the head of the defendant. Therefore, he submitted the defendant was entitled to stand upon his rights and protect himself.

Proceeding to the motion for staying proceedings in the Commissioners' office, Mr. Macpherson (in the absence of Mr. Lang) said, the same arguments which applied to it when there were two appeals, still remained in force now there was only one. The result of the appeal to the Privy Council might render all the proceedings in the Commissioners' office abortive and involve an utter waste of time and expense. For according to the result of the appeal, it might be necessary to have a perfectly different account or no account at all. Mr. Macpherson read the affidavit of Tribhowandas and Purshotamdas, the sons of the first defendant, and explained that the appeal was by Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy alone ; the other two not appearing. The plaintiff was in receipt of a monthly allowance, and was in no way dependant on the result of the account for his daily subsistence. He would be in no way prejudiced by the suspension of the proceedings in the Commissioner's office, whilst on the other hand, it would be a grievous disparagement and loss to the estate, if the long and dreary account was prepared, and in the end the defendant succeeded in his appeal.

Mr. Starling submitted that the Court ought to let the account continue. The defendant's object was to delay it as long as possible, and all this time the defendant by the appeal was being kept out of the income of property which two courts had declared to be his.

Mr. Justice Bayley : All that is in abeyance in consequence of the appeal.

Mr. Starling urged that their lordships must consider the probability of the appeal being successful. Otherwise the man who had had a decree against him, when he had not the shadow of succeeding, would at once appeal to the Privy Council, and thus, perhaps for years, stag the taking of an account against him. The plaintiff at the present time, was only receiving Rs. 300 a month, and his brothers who had made an agreement not to institute any suit for partition during their father's lifetime, were receiving Rs. 600.

Mr. Macpherson : That is only if they separate.

Mr. Starling added that the agreement also provided for their getting in addition to an allowance, certain pots and pans and jewels. Besides, how was it to be determined that the present allowance was a sufficient one, unless some accounts were taken.

The Chief Justice : Is there anything to show what is the value of this property.

Mr. Macpherson : We have brought in our account, and that shows he would be entitled to about Rs. 80,000. That is the very utmost.

Mr. Starling on the contrary, put the amount of property which the plaintiff wished to put into the account at treble the sum named. The account put in did not show any of the accretions which would amount to a great deal more than the original. He read the affidavit of the plaintiff on the subject of an increased allowance. In this document one of the ground set forth was that he had recently been betrothed, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 would be required to celebrate the marriage ceremony appropriately, and in a manner befitting his position. An affidavit made by the defendant was also read, rebutting the assertions of the other side as to the income of the property, and denying any accumulations of the income. It was impossible to say to what extent the amount of ancestral property received had been diminished until the accounts had been taken. The plaintiffs share, Sir Mungaldas put down at Rs. 80,000, but this would be very much reduced after the costs ordered to be paid out of the ancestral property, had been satisfied. The monthly allowance now being paid was more than the amount the plaintiff would obtain from his share in the ancestral property, and if the Privy Council decided against him, he would have received an allowance without being entitled to anything.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that there was no reason for increasing the allowance. As to the amount of the accretions if there had been any, his learned friend referred to the property as a gradually increasing estate which has been gradually swelling up all these years.

Mr. Justice Bayley : It is not the custom of merchants in Bombay to leave their money unemployed.

Mr. Macpherson urged that everything the defendant could show on the way of expenditure in marriage, thread and funeral expenses which had been on a very large scale, he was entitled to debit to this property. Indeed he apprehended they might include even the expenses of living, if he had not been living in an extravagant way. There had so far been a suggestion that the defendant had been living in an unnormal way, or in any abnormal manner ; they did not know what imputations would be reserved for the ears of Mr. Fox upstairs. All these disbursement might be debited properly to the ancestral estate, and would make a very large whole in the sum of two lakhs, the sanguine estimate of his learned friend. As to the agreement by which the other sons would get Rs. 600 a month if they separated, there was no affinity ; they have never abandoned it ; we have kept it open to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Justice Bayley : And you accepted it at a time when you really did not know what you were entitled to.

Mr. Starling. Yes my Lord.

The Chief Justice, in announcing the decision of their lordships, said they would stay execution with regard to the costs, unless security was given by the plaintiff. The plaintiff had sued in *forma pauperis*, and it was quite obvious from the manner in which his case had been conducted, that he must have friends supporting him. There could therefore be no hardship in requiring from him security for the costs. If this were not done it was quite plain the plaintiff would never be called upon to furnish the security, because those who were his feel themselves in no way bound to return them. The defendant in paying his costs now, would do so at considerable peril of not recovering them if he succeeded in his appeal. The Court accordingly considered that there was sufficient ground for requiring the plaintiff to give security if he wished to execute his decree. As regards the question of staying the taking of account, his lordship said they could not think there was very much probability of the defendant succeeding in his appeal, whether they looked at the other decisions, and especially at the decision of the Privy Council itself, or whether they looked at the manner in which the defendant had presented his case before the Court of Appeal. Still they must recognise that it was possible the Privy Council might take a different view of the matter from what their lordships were inclined to take, and it would be no doubt a very great pity in that event, that all the costs should be incurred in taking an account for which there was no necessity. As it could only be a delay of a year and a half, and although the appellant in the case was the accounting party, he was a perfectly solvent man, and there would be no risk in not having the account taken at once so as to enable the plaintiff to claim his share. Their lordships thought these orders must be made upon the condition that the payment for maintenance was made Rs. 400 per month instead of Rs. 300. The smaller sum seemed to have been calculated on the defendant's own idea as to what would likely be the share to which the plaintiff was entitled, and the probability was that it would amount to more than the defendant fixed it at without assuming that all that had been said in the affidavits of the plaintiff as to the amount of the property was true. Some delay will be caused by the present order, and they therefore thought Rs. 400 should be paid from the next month until the final decree was passed.

Orders were passed in accordance with this decision.

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER AND THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE

THE members of the Cercle Littéraire entertained Professor James Darmesteter at a *soiree* on Wednesday evening last. Among those present were Messrs. Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Framji Dinshaw Petit, A. M. Gubbay, Dr. F. Peterson, Professor O. S. Pedraza, Messrs. K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabraji, J. M. Mogaji, A. S. Dastoor Camdin. After a reading by Mr. Jehangir Kaikhosro Kabraji, from the works of Andre Chenier, which was well appreciated, the party retired to the refreshment room, where the honorary secretary of the Cercle, Mr. J. E. Davar, proposed in French the toast of the evening, and in doing so said that Professor Darmesteter had honoured the Cercle by allowing his name, at the request of the members, to be placed on the list of the honorary members of the Cercle ; that when the Professor returned to Bombay in November last from the interior, his first visit in Bombay was to the Cercle Littéraire on the occasion of its inauguration by the French Consul. The secretary in suitable terms thanked the Professor for having attended the meeting that evening. The toast was heartily received amid a burst of cheers. Professor Darmesteter, in responding to the toast of his health, said he was thankful to the Cercle for the reception accorded to him, and wished them every success and prosperity ; he would always be ready to lend every assistance in his power to the Cercle in the advancement of its interests. He was glad to see that the Cercle continued to flourish and gain ground. Professor O. S. Pedraza, chairman of the Committee, then proposed the toast of Mr. Dinshaw Manockji Petit, patron of the Cercle, who had presented a handsome library for the use of the members. He said the members were very happy to welcome him that night on the occasion of the visit to the Cercle of such a distinguished *savant* as Professor James Darmesteter. He congratulated Mr. Petit in the name of the Cercle on his being honored with the Shrievalty by the Government of Bombay, and the expected knighthood that was to be conferred on him. Mr. Dinshaw Petit in suitable terms thanked the assembly for having drunk to the toast proposed by Professor Pedraza, and wished every success to the Cercle. Whilst leaving Professor P. Peterson and Mr. Gubbay desired the secretary to enrol their names as members of the Cercle.

After a distribution of garlands and bouquets, the gathering separated at 11 o'clock.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, leaving an unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The American Depot Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

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		100	100	Rs. 5	99
		500	500	..	340
		1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
		671	500	all	620
		500	500	Rs. 10	353xd
		900	1,000	Rs. 2	890
		200	200	..	150
		3,000	500	Rs. 25	815
		3,000	125	Rs. 125	180
		4,000	700	Rs. 12½	670
		840	500	Rs. 25	680xd.
		1,500	1,000	Rs. 75	615
		500	1,000	Rs. 55	865
		..	..	..	..
		1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
		1,500	500	Rs. 25	640xd.
		1,750	1,000	..	660
		2,000	500	..	160
		1,000	1,000	..	825
		700	all	374 p.s.	650
		1,000	500	Rs. 2	850
		400	500	Rs. 25	450
		500	500	Rs. 75	1,385
		100	500	Rs. 25	570
		1,340	500	14-5-7	407
		1,000	500	Rs. 45	1132½
		750	1,000	Rs. 30	690
		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	815
		3,500	1,000	Rs. 5	149
		500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
		6,000	1,000	..	993
		6,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1215
		5,000	250	25	187
		1,150	1,000	Rs. 75	1,479
		600	1,000	..	440
		1,000	1,000	..	60
		600	1,000	..	65
		1,500	1,000	Rs. 0	815
		5,725	625	Rs. 15	590
		..	250	..	1 135
		900	500	..	87
		800	1,000	Rs. 63	875
		511	1,000	Rs. 60	885
		1,50	1,000	..	1,215
		1,716	500	50 Rs.	350
		678	1,000	Rs. 35	1,235
		650	1,000	..	640
		1,900	50	500 Rs. 12½	310
		1,212	250	25	240
		600	1,000	1,000	485
		1,200	1,000	1,00 Rs. 30	725
				1,0 ..	720

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hasland, 1,133 tons, Captain J. Berry, cleared yesterday in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE steamer Knight of St. John, Captain J. L. Shiell, left Bombay, yesterday afternoon for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo only.

THE brig Flor de Diu, 99 tons, under a Nakoda, cleared last evening, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain J. R. Kewley, for Marseilles, with general cargo and one passenger—Mr. Budrudin A. K. Lukmanji.

THE steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E. Pizarello, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Hongkong, (Jan. 23), with a general cargo and three passengers on deck.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Merka, 1,029 tons, arrived in Bombay under its Nakoda yesterday morning, with a general cargo and 145 deck passengers from Zanzibar (Jan. 27).

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, arrived from Persian Gulf yesterday morning, under Captain C. R. Kendall, with a general cargo, ten horses and the following passengers:—Mrs. Constable, Miss Douglas, Miss Hantrey, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. F. Byramji; and 80 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachumba, sailed under Captain J. W. Livingstone, yesterday afternoon for Coast and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and carrying the following passengers:—Mr. Edward Miller and Dr. R. M. Walmsby, for Karachi, Mr. S. M. Vaz, and Mr. P. F. Sakara, for Verawal; and 62 deck for Coast and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	..	.....	A	Bozzoni & Co.
,, Britannia	1991	F. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Verona	....	.....	C	F. & O. Co.
,, C. Cameron	1585	J. R. Kewley	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Ehrenfels	1518	A. Fishor	G	Glade & Co.
,, Hasland	1113	J. Berry	H J	R. Bamoujee.
,, City of Canterbury	2069	A. B. Gray	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, M. Tower	..	.....	M	D. C. & Co.
,, [illegible] John	2286	J. G. Gallichan	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, A. Craig	1872	W. Burges	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	Bormida (s)	Pizarello	Hongkong, Jan. 23.
	Merka (s)	Nasoda	Zanzibar, Jan 27.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf, Jan. 28
	Yacht Namouna	Bennett	Cannes, Jan. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Coast and Karachi.
	Hasland (s)	Berry	Rangoon.
	Clan Cameron (s)	Kewley	Marseilles.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Sheill	Antwerp.
	Verona (s)	Webber	London, &c.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore, for Genoa.
,, Arabia, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
,, Bormida, for China.

The brig Flor de Diu, Nakoda, obtained her port-clearance last evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Jerome, Surgn, Bl., Med. Staff, on furlough, on Med. Cer. from Jubbulpore.

FEBRUARY 11.

Hornblow, Lt., Bo., Gloucester Regt., on leave to England, from Kirkee.
Burnett, Lt., Bo., Burma Police, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Wise, Lt., Bo., A. Gs., on duty, to Poona.
Nickalls, Lt., Bl., 17th Lancers, on duty, to Lucknow.
Miller, Lt., Bl., 17th Lancers, on duty, to Lucknow.

FEBRUARY 12.

Helbert-Helbert, Lt., Bl., R. W. Fus, on Med. Cer. to England.
Hornblow, Lt., Bo., Gloucester Regt., on leave, to England.
Burnett, Lt., Bo., Burma Police, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 12, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, this day, Saturday, the 12th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade:—Sections 23, (1, 4 and 5), 27 (1) 28,30 (2), 37 (1 and 2) and the "attack formation" 20 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. After the *Feu de Joie* has been practised the Cadets, until the attack, will be drilled by a Mounted Officer apart from the rest of the Battalion.

3. As the Regiment on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst., will take part in the Brigade Parade on the Oval and immediately afterwards march to, and form the guard of honour in front of the steps of the Town Hall, the Commandant particularly requests that all members of the Corps who possibly can will attend the Parade this day, Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst.

4. Officers Commanding Companies of Volunteers and Cadets are requested to furnish a return of the number of bugles in their possession.

5. Vol. J. O. Warcharwesky is granted 12 months leave of absence from the 15th instant to proceed to England.

6. There will be a Meeting of the members of C Company at Lieut Place's tent near the Bandstand, at 8-45 p.m., this day, Saturday, the 12th instant. All members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·909
Temperature of the Air	71·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·1
Dew Point	56·3
Relative humidity of Air	·647
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	61·3
General Directions of Wind	NNW, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	171

* From midnight to midnight

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CANDY—February 6, at Kolshpur, the wife of C. H. Candy, Esquire, B.A., LL.M., Principal, Rajaram College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—GROGAN—February 10, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Cyril Francis Tyrrel Murray, 19th Bombay Infantry, son of the late Brigadier General A. H. Murray and grandson of the late Hon'ble Alexander Murray, of Frimley Park, Surrey, to Helen Edith Grogan, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Grogan, M.A., Rector of Withington, Manchester.

DEATHS.

MARZBAN—February 11, at 11 p.m., at 87, Patel Street, Fort, Savuksha Merwanjee Furdoonjee Marzban. Funeral will take place this day (Saturday) at 8 a.m.

NARELWALA—February 11, at her Husband's residence, Mazagon, Meherbai, wife of Pestonjee Merwanjee Nareiwala. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this day (Saturday), at 5 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECK—February 5, at Lahore, the wife of Thomas Beck, North-Western Railway, of a daughter, (prematurely).
DOBBIN—February 5, at Kohat, the wife of W J K Dobbin, 1st Sikh Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CONSTABLE—WALL—February 8, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev J J B Cookin, Albert Edward, fourth son of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown Constable and Curate of the City Mission, Allahabad, to Clara Emily, daughter of the late Mr Joseph Wall, of La Martiniere College and of Cheltenham.
ELWIN—WEAVER—At St Thomas Church, Howrah, by the Rev Walter Kitchin, James Elwin, Cockecla, Tea Estate, Cachar, to Isabel Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Henry Weaver, F.W.D.

DEATHS.

COPE—February 7, at Lahore, after a few hours' illness, John Ronald Haden Cope, the dearly-loved son of Francis Haden and Katherine Elizabeth Frere Cope, aged 15 months and 25 days.
STACK—January 12, on board s s "Bengal," off the coast of Australia, Edward Stack, M.A., L.L.D., Bengal Civil Service, aged 37.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.

It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL," ARRIVED
11th February, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The Undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain DIXON will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 11, 1887.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
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SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
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SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with, "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* * AGENTS WANTED.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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,, ,, Weekly Budget,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.

OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes:—

The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.

Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUBILEE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for CELEBRATING the JUBILEE of HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS are informed that from THIS DATE, they can, if they see fit, divide their contributions among all or any of the following objects:—1. Technical Institution; 2. Jubilee Fund; 3. School Feast; 4. Imperial Institute in London, or make their contributions to any one of such objects.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 10th February, 1887.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

WE published a few days ago a full telegraphic summary of the evidence which Mr. Mehdi Ali, the able Political and Financial Secretary of the Nizam's Government, has given at Madras before the Public Service Commission. Not one of the many witnesses who have borne testimony before the Commission is likely to have his evidence more keenly canvassed by his countrymen; but it is given with much candour, directness, and ability, and it is of unquestionable value as an exposition of the views of the restricted, but by no means uninfluential section of natives who look at both political and administrative questions from a Conservative point of view. It is well that that special view of the case should be set forth; and although Raja Uday Pertab Singh and those who have followed in his line have had hard things said about them for swimming against what we are asked to believe is the stream of tendency in India in these days, on the whole very much good is done by those who, like the well known Oudh Talukdar, Mr. Mehdi Ali, Mr. Mehdi Hasan, and a few others, remind us now and then that there is another side to the question. The starting point for this particular school is that, generally speaking, the British system and above all the British spirit of administration is more suited to the practical wants of the country than any other which for a long time to come could be put in its place. It requires some courage for a native of India to proclaim this principle; it requires still more to draw from it the inferences discouraging to native hopes which are drawn by Mr. Mehdi Ali. He begins by roundly asserting that there is no country in the world which so much as India imperatively demands in all large matters of government the postponement of theory to practice. We hope he is prepared with proofs, if proof should be necessary, that all the practice is on his side, and all the theory on the side of those who ask for the concessions which he is disposed so stoutly to refuse. For our own part we think that much that he says in elaboration of his general proposition would have served better as a caution to the delegates at the Calcutta Congress than for the information of the Public Service Commission. The reminder that "the political liberties of the English people to-day are the gift of generations who won them by centuries of patient and manly struggle" may be appropriately addressed to enthusiastic people who ask to be admitted *per saltum* to the free enjoyment of representative institutions. But it was not so much a political as an administrative question that was referred to the Commission, and if we understand Mr. Mehdi Ali aright it was the political theories which some amongst us have mistakenly deemed to be of universal application, and to be as appropriate for the needs of Bengal as of Birmingham, that he had in view. It would be easy to endorse all this without admitting its relevancy to the matters under inquiry. For the rest we must deem it a happy circumstance that so eminent a representative of one of the best races of Northern India should have been examined so far from home as at Madras. His evidence would not have been so noticeable had it been delivered in the North. At Madras it stood out in striking contrast with the bulk of the evidence, and has evidently asserted special claims upon public attention.

We may, then, pass by Mr. Mehdi Ali's remark that he "finds it impossible to apply to this complex and extraordinary society the philosophy and the maxims which he might not hesitate to apply to a society that was homogeneous and compact," with the observation that unless on the ground of inappropriateness no exception is to be taken to it. He enunciated a simple truth, which is too often forgotten, but which may now and again be brought into view without subjecting those who hold it to the charge of being jealous of the progress of the native races and opposed to their advancement. His plea for the retention of the Statutory Service, though with modifications, is the real keynote of his evidence. He refuses to bend the knee to mere intellectuality. He asks for other qualifications in young men who wish to be administrators than a capacity to charge their memory with enough of the contents of text-books to fill an examination paper. He foresees that a service recruited by competition alone must be so far as the Indian candidates are concerned, a service from which men of social status will be elbowed out by men without means or position or any recognizable claim upon the respect of the people whom they ask to be allowed to help in governing. "Education," he says "cheap and diffused, permeates now among very humble classes of society whom it would be impolitic if not impossible, to elevate into positions of great trust and responsibility over the heads of another section, less quick perhaps in the art of passing public examinations, but endowed with many of the desiderata of the governing faculty, and entitled to respect by reason of birth, of wealth and of social status. In almost every province open competition would operate to altogether exclude from all high offices and from all share in the administration certain entire classes of people who are not only fully qualified and entitled thereto, but whom it would be a political mistake and possibly a misfortune to ignore or even not to conciliate." This is a statement of one aspect of the case which controversialists may find it easier to answer than Government to ignore. Our own view of the matter has always been that, if without detriment to the intellectual character of the administration, room could be found for employing in the service of the State the honourable elements whose claims to consideration Mr. Mehdi Ali so ably champions, it would be impolitic to reject them. The consideration in which a community hold the agents of Government is made up of many ingredients, and the prestige of an administration is not based so exclusively upon the intellectual dexterity of those who serve it as some current theories suppose. Mr. Mehdi Alli tells us that the natives of Northern India hold in aversion men whose only passport to distinction is the certificate of a Board of Examiners. We take it that they would not hold in higher regard a class of officials who had no other claims to their posts than the favour of Government and the luck which gave them a good pedigree. His own experience in Hyderabad cautions us against too large a reliance upon birth and social status alone. But the jealousy with which the clever judicial and revenue officers from the North are regarded by the Hydrabadees shows that local and personal considerations have a large place amongst the elements which go to make up the popularity and influence of the governing classes. If the Government can devise such a modification of the rules of the Statutory Service as will enlist these elements in it, in conjunction with the necessary intellectual qualifications, they will leave it no longer open to the Conservative school of native politicians to charge them with passing by a class of agents who have strong prescriptive claims upon the respect of the community. But we cannot pretend that the task is as easy as it is desirable.

Upon the age question, as upon the proposal to give the classic Indian languages an equivalent place in the examination with Latin and Greek, Mr. Mehdi Ali is in agreement with the rest of the native witnesses. But he meets the demand for simultaneous examinations in India and in England for the Civil Service with a flat refusal. If plain speaking in opposition to a proposal on which a large number of his fellow-countrymen have set their hearts is the same thing as cynicism then he must be prepared for the charge that his view of this matter is as cynical as any that has yet been brought before the Commission. "I certainly would not afford any great facilities by way of scholarships, or passage money, for the introduction into the Civil Service of men without some pretence of private means. I am resolute in my opposition to the double examination. The present system guarantees the country to a certain extent at least that the successful native candidates are men of some means and substance, of connexion more or less respectable. Its abolition would flood the examination hall with a crowd of pauper applicants, and though I would not advocate any pecuniary qualification as the only qualification, I am not prepared to extend to every vagrant and intellectual adventurer the privilege of entrance into the most distinguished service in the world." It is no wonder that Mr. Mehdi Ali admits that theory may be against him, or that he finds it hard to square this view with the language of the Queen's Proclamation. He is not the only one perhaps who has been embarrassed by the terms of that famous document. But those who enter the lists with him will thank him for his candour. The logical outcome of an objection based as his is upon the consideration that the institution of examination in India would throw open the Civil Service to men socially and morally unfitted for it is that his protegés in the North, as well as the pushing young men of the class room in other parts of the country, must be kept out. For this he is quite content. They can bide their time. Meanwhile he is willing that the Covenanted Civil Service shall be practically reserved to Englishmen. A door of hope is to be left open to the native aristocracy. They are to have the promise of entrance into it in the unnamed day when they shall have overcome their prejudices against education and have fitted themselves for competing in England with English gentlemen. If anything could encourage them to take more kindly to the school and the college this should do so. Meanwhile what will the others say—the young men who, having been educated, turn round and ask us what they are to do with the education that we have given them?

THE Vatican appears to be quite aware that it has in its armoury a weapon of retaliation which it can employ against France in return for the not too kindly treatment which it has received at the hands of the Republic. In urging the Catholic party in Germany to support Prince Bismarck and the Army Bill it has returned, with interest, the blow that was aimed at it a few months since when M. de Freycinet, under threat of stopping the stipends of the clergy throughout France, coerced the Vatican into abandoning the project for withdrawing Catholic interests in China from the protection of the French Minister at Pekin. The Republic on that occasion made the fullest use of its power, and the Pope and his councillors remember the fact, and are making full use of the memory. It is true that Herr Windthorst, the leader of the German Catholics, has not been as responsive to the wishes of Rome as he might have been expected to be, and that it has been found necessary a second time to remind them of their obligations to Prince Bismarck now that the German Chancellor has performed the pilgrimage to Canossa. But the Centre party will not disregard a second summons, and the bitterly anti-clerical partizans in France will begin to recognize that Pope Leo is not the *Leo senza dente* that they had imagined him to be, for he is now showing that he is a power in international policy not by any means to be despised. The electoral campaign, which will be over in a fortnight, is thus being made something of a campaign against France. Meantime the symptoms of peace do not bound. France is not only, according to Berlin accounts, massing upon the Eastern frontier a larger number of troops than ought to be assembled there, but according to French accounts she is already gathering her forces together in a fashion which the world will not interpret as a proof of General Boulanger's passionate desire for peace. The summoning of a number of Generals from Algeria to take up commands in France, and the calling home of battalions from Algeria show that the War Office is not going to repeat the blunder of 1870, when after the declaration of war some of the soldiers in Algiers were hurriedly summoned to France, there to seek, in many cases in vain, for their regiment. This is one of the blunders that will not be repeated in the next campaign whenever it comes about. The measure will undoubtedly provoke curiosity, and the German Government will not be behind the rest of the world in wanting to know what it means.

AN ITALIAN *SAVANT'S* TOUR IN INDIA.—X.

[BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.]

THE VISIT TO KATTYWAR—RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE—A PLEASANT SURPRISE IN GONDAL—PRINCE BHAGVATSINGHJI—PUBLIC SIGHTS IN GONDAL.

I read on the wall of my bungalow an instructive notification that showed me the wisdom which in Wadhwan led me to ask for a sepoy escort. The roads of Kathiawar are still infested by maraunders; the traveller is warned to be careful, all the more that the population, at least in parts of Rajkote, do not seem very friendly. I asked Colonel Nutt what I ought to do, and if I could go without an escort from Rajkote to Junagar. He replied that nothing would happen, and that the warning only refers to jewellers who travel in Kathiawar. As I was not a jeweller I might proceed with safety, but since no one has written on his forehead that he is not a jeweller, and as no one could tell whether I travel with or without valuables, I preferred to secure the company of a sepoy as far as Gondal. I engaged a better tonga and better horses than those at Wadhwan, for a journey equally long, and with leave to keep it while I was at Gondal, for the reasonable price of Rs. 12, the half of what I had been obliged to pay the day before, when, I supposed, I was travelling under the immediate direct auspices of the principal English authority. Before leaving Rajkote I desired to visit one of the most important institutions of Kathiawar, the Rajkoomar College. Although it was just then closed, its distinguished director, Mr. Macnaghten, was absent and although, Colonel Nutt was still busy with the races, and prevented not only from accompanying me, but from sending any one with me, I resolved to go there on foot alone. I was very pleased with my visit. This College, founded by Colonel Keatinge, and finished under the political agency of Colonel Anderson, was opened in the year 1870 by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The princes of Kathiawar pay the expenses of the College, at which their sons are educated according to the wants of modern civilization. The example of the princes of Kattiawar was followed by the princes of Rajputana, who erected a similar college in the town of Ajmere, founded by Lord Mayo, and last year opened with a solemn and inspiring speech by Lord Dufferia. Colonel Keatinge had in the beginning much difficulty to induce the Chiefs to educate their sons outside the palace walls and in the society of other youths of different degree; the ladies were also anxious to keep their young sons in the zenana, under their direct authority and *surveillance*. They unwillingly saw the boys taken from the palace in which they had been born, and they foretold great misfortune for them. The tact of Colonel Keatinge triumphed over all difficulties: first, he persuaded the more powerful and more illustrious Chiefs to subscribe to the college, and to send their own sons there as soon as the institution was opened. Then, when the higher sovereigns showed themselves above prejudice in sending their sons to be instructed in a public school in company with the other sons of lower position, the latter could no longer have any objection to follow their example, tolerating on their part that the sons of other princes of less status than theirs should study beside their sons. The College opened with only five royal pupils: now there are no fewer than forty. The Maharajah of Bhownuggur, the richest and most powerful sovereign in all Kathiawar, contributed the largest sum to the foundation of the College. It is built on the Indo-Saracenic semi-style, with some touches of the Anglo-Saxon colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and with some alterations to suit the requirements of Indian princes. It cost about four lakhs. In the first ten years 24 princes were educated in the Rajkumar College, ten of whom belonged to Kathiawar, ten to other parts of Guzerat, and four to the rest of the Bombay Presidency. From these statistics it is evident that the hitherto neglected and almost ignorant peninsula of Kathiawar is beginning to have some spiritual influence over the princely aristocracy of the presidency. The Rajkumar College gives to every prince his private apartment. In the central building are the schools which the princes attend in common. The flooring of the vestibule is of red and black tiles, which they tell me are from Kathiawar. You reach the first floor by a wooden staircase, which is already decaying, I think; if Italian marble came as abundantly as it ought to the ports of Kathiawar, that wooden staircase would be replaced by beautiful and lasting Italian marble. On the landing I saw a portrait of Colonel Anderson painted *in memoriam* by order of the princes, by the Italian painter Baccani. By two side galleries consisting of a first and a ground floor you reach the private quarters of the princes; every prince has three rooms, a studio, a bed-room and a dressing room. On the ground floor in a separate wing are the kitchens; every prince may have his own. In the study hall there were some oleographs with portraits of some European princes and family portraits. Besides the Empress Victoria, the Emperor William was most frequently seen. The College has a general library composed principally of modern English works; from the terrace you get a magnificent panoramic view of Rajkote: round the College is a vast garden fenced with vigorous and thick growing bamboos. My visit to the College over I returned to my bungalow. Whilst I write, in the field near me, animals are grazing in freedom, and birds of various kinds come to peck at them. What silence! What peace! India has well been called the true paradise of animals, since men take more care of them than they do of themselves. The door of my bungalow opened, and a man appeared to invite me to a representation which three of his companions desired to improvise for me. They were nearly naked, ragged, spotted with yellow, red, and blue, like three devilkins They had made a drum of an empty sardine box; they ran about threateningly with grotesque gestures of their hands and feet, that was all; they had hoped to make me laugh, but they did not succeed. I gave them four annas. The impressario then came with a mortified air to explain to me his grievances. I let him see the point of my shoe, and I saw him go off with his companions in bursts of laughter.

In the afternoon of 31st October, I set out for Gondal, direct for Junagar. The road as far as the hill which forms the flourishing little State of Gondal, is deserted, wooded, dusty and monotonous. At a little distance from the road I saw some leopards and black antelope. Six miles from Gondal, at a station for changing horses, I heard singing in a neighbouring house, where some women were standing round their stone machine grinding corn. This solemn and wearisome domestic work is tempered by a sweet and melancholy song. What at first appears to be a slow dirge, ends by peacefully caressing the ear and filling the mind with poetical oblivion which soothes away the very grief which it seems to evoke. The moment was for me both solemn and sad. It was the vigil of All Saints I travelled in spirit to the distant paternal home where our family all used in my childhood meet to pray for the repose of their dead friends. How different is the present hour and how great is my solitude! Here I am alone in the heart of Kathiawar. The past does not seem to belong to me, and what I remembered of it seems to have happened in another life and to other people. I feel as if I were launched on a new mysterious destiny by some benevolent genius who governs me, isolating me from all that is vulgar. I feel that I wish to give wings to my thought, and that it is sweet to me in sad hours to feel the impulse, the command and the invitation of that genius. Thus thinking I reached Gondal, where I had intended to spend the night in the dak bungalow, and to set off next morning direct to Junagur.

But in Gondal, through the courtesy of its genial Prince and Prime Minister, a pleasant surprise awaited me: the fact that I was to visit Kathiawar had reached several of its Courts. As I had not announced my arrival to any minister in particular, there was an exchange of telegrams between them to obtain news of me. In Gondal the young prince of Palitana was expected from the Rajkote races, and at the dak bungalow a bed-room was prepared with some luxury. When I reached the bungalow the manager asked me for my card, and immediately went away. I asked Narayan what was the meaning of this precipitate retreat. He said he is gone for the police. After ten minutes the manager returned, and announced to me with a profound bow, the chief karbhari, or prime minister of the Maharajah, a very amiable and intelligent Parsee, named Pestonji Merwanji. He had heard of my journey to Gondal, and came to welcome me. He and the sovereign had received notice of my visit to Kathiawar, and hoped to see me. When he heard that I intended to set out again at once to Junagar, where I was expected, he begged of me in the most cordial manner to remain at least till mid-day to visit the city and the Chief, who was desirous, he said, of making my acquaintance. I thanked him and consented all the more voluntarily as I had in a pamphlet kindly given to me in Bombay by the learned and sympathetic Javerilal Umiashanker read a description of the small and flourishing State of Gondal, and I wished to make closer acquaintance with it. The room prepared for the prince of Palitana was given to me, and orders issued in case he arrived to provide another room for him. In fact the prince arriving the following morning at the bungalow where he intended to alight, was immediately invited to proceed to the palace, where the Chief gave up to him one of his apartment, retiring himself to his summer palace.

The little State of Gondal contains 178 villages, and the capital city and kingdom take their name from the river Gondali, which flows into the Bardar. The State is still tributary to Baroda. It pays to the Gaekwar an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000, having itself an income of Rs. 12,50,000. Another Rs. 50,000 are paid as tribute to the English Government; and Rs. 10,000 to the Nawab of Junagar. The principality contains 137,000 inhabitants, 13,500 of whom are in the city of Gondal itself. Gondal is garrisoned by 300 soldiers. Its walls were built by King Gamboji II. in the last century. The present young Sovereign of Gondal, Bhagvatsingji, is a prince of the Rajput line. He was left a minor by his father in 1870. The British Government assumed the tutelage of the State. Major Nutt was for some years Joint Administrator, and in that position he laboured with much zeal to restore the finances of the State and to improve its government. Prince Bhagwatsingji passed some years in the Rajkumar College, and he, as well as the young sovereign of Bhownugger, was distinguished as a studious and intelligent prince. When he left college he travelled for six months in Europe, visiting Rome and Florence. He wrote an account of his journey, which was about to be published when I left India. Now he has returned for six months to England to study medicine, for which he has a special taste. But this second journey was much blamed by the Indian journals: a "good prince" they wrote, "is better than an indifferent doctor." "We do not require our princes to be specialists; it is enough if they know a little of every thing to show themselves interested in everything, and to be able to promote in their States every useful work. The young Chief of Gondal will either busy himself a little with medicine and will be a bad doctor, or he will busy himself much and will neglect affairs of greater consequence. Of what use is it to study an art which he cannot practice? Many of his subjects will become doctors; the prince alone can govern the State." This is sound advice which if it reaches the prince's ears will make him see that it would have been better to have given another reason for his journey. An intelligent prince who travels in civilised countries always returns with larger ideas. It is desirable that the Indian princes should visit Europe more frequently, not to swell the ranks of doctors, of engineers, or of indifferent artists, but to see what improvements they can promote in their States in order to render them happier and more prosperous, and the young Prince of Gondal has with a small but fertile State an opportunity of making of himself and his dominion an ideal king and kingdom.

All the new buildings in the city of Gondal are of graceful Indo-Saracenic architecture witha slight mixture of Anglo-Saxon, although the architect and engineer of Gondal is a Hindoo, Ganesh Govind, who for his merits received the honourable title of Rao Bahadur. The exterior of these new buildings in Gondal is very picturesque. The contrast between the grey stone and the white cement in which the windows and doors are generally set is very harmonious, but I as well as the Minister observed that the cement is not solid, and in fifteen or twenty years it will crumble away. It is from this cause, I think, that there are so few ancient palaces in India. When the cement and stucco are worn out they are either repaired or are

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said the Government would adhere to the declarations they had already made respecting their policy in Egypt. He was unable, he said, to enter into the details of the negotiations proceeding between Sir H. Drummond Wolff and the Porte for a settlement of the Egyptian Question.

France has now assented to the abolition of *corvée* in Egypt on certain conditions.

PARIS, FEB. 11.

The *Temps* of to-day states that the main points of the proposals made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Porte are that autonomy be secured to Egypt under the suzerainty of the Sultan, that capitulations be suppressed, and that Egypt be made neutral as in the case of Belgium. It is also proposed that free transit through the Suez Canal be allowed in time of peace or war, and that permission be granted for the passage of troops through the Canal and by land in time of peace and war. It is further proposed that the majority of the Officers in the Egyptian Army be English, and that British troops should re-occupy Egypt in the event of any disorder. The present British occupation is to cease as soon as the Powers adhere to these proposals.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Sir Charles Warren denies that there were any shops pillaged in Clerkenwell by the Socialists.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, is dead.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 10.

A number of Generals and other Officers who were serving with the French forces in Algeria have, in accordance with orders from Head-quarters, left there to take up commands in France.

Several Battalions now in Algeria have been ordered to proceed to France.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, FEB. 10.

A further Papal despatch has been received here re-enjoining the Catholics to support the Army Bill.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 11.

Jahlia mali was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Mehta. The witness admitted having once been to salaam the Dewan while staying in Cambay, but said he did not go as Mr. Wilson's emissary. The day Mr. Wilson had left Kaira for Cambay, the mali picked up a letter lying in the verandah of the bungalow with the object of giving it to his master when he saw him. Mr. Shamrao having noticed it wrapped up in the folds of the malis' turban took it out and read it. The Dewan said to the mali that if he had brought him any information about complaints made to the saheb during the stay in Cambay, he would please him. He asked why he had kept the letter several days with him. The mali said he had forgotten to return it to the saheb. He denied having ever had a conversation with the Dewan in the garden near Lalbaugh. He denied both in cross-examination and re-examination that Mr. Gilbert or his clerk had taken down a statement of what he knew of the case.

Mr. Tripathy, pleader, who represented certain subjects of Cambay who had complaints to make against the Dewan, was the next witness for the defence. He was called with the object of showing that Mr Wilson had never been moved by excessive zeal to press the charges against the Dewan. The witness had heard that police guards had been posted to prevent him and his clients from entering Cambay. He represented to Mr Wilson that there were numerous complaints against the Dewan, but he declined to listen to anything that had happened in Mr. Spry's time.

THE JUBILEE.

A prominent feature of the Jubilee celebrations here will be a grand procession of the Taluqdars of this province.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 11.

A telegram from Minbu says that Lieutenant Armytage engaged the dacoits near Mitchee, on the 8th instant, and captured 10 of them.

It is reported from Ningyan that General Lockhart's and Colonel Sartorius' columns met and defeated a band of dacoits at Saipoodong on the 7th instant, after a slight opposition. Our loss was one Beloochi killed. Colonel Sartorius captured and destroyed much ammunition and plunder which he could not transport.

KENDAT, JAN. 29.

The Chins have raided Manchee opposite Kendat, killing 10, wounding 4, carrying off 9, all natives of Chitdwin. Our troops hurried over the river, but were too late to catch the raiders. The Chins recently raided in the Aukson Kubo Valley, but were repulsed, and their Chief was killed by Captain Stevens.

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

Colonel Middleton reports that the number of dacoits, stated as two thousand, assembled to the north-west of Yeu, is greatly exaggerated.

A large bullock caravan passed through Toungho to Mandalay on the 2nd.

Lieutenant Hendley, with sixty men, encountered 150 well-armed dacoits in the Yeu district, defeating them with heavy loss. He is now on the track of another gang. The Shan column, under Colonel Steadman, was attacked at Nankon by 200 men, believed to be sent by the Limbin Prince from Pwhela, twelve miles further on. They were soon dislodged, and the march resumed to Pwhela, which was occupied without resistance on the 29th ult., where the column halts for supplies. The headman of the village surrendered to the Political Officer.

A reconnoitring party from the Ruby Mines column reached Tabeyetkin on the 3rd, having found the road practicable for miles, and the villages quiet.

On the 2nd, Lieutenant Wapshare, with twenty men of the Hyderabad Cavalry, surprised Choungzon, killing two and capturing seventeen dacoits.

Colonel Gatacre and Major Corre joined the forces at Leho on the 3rd instant, and found a strongly stockaded fort, which they destroyed.

SERIOUS FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 11.

A disastrous fire broke out here about one o'clock and has just been got under. Hundreds of dwelling houses have been destroyed. The damage is estimated to be five lakhs. The sufferers are chiefly European and Eurasian clerks and subordinate officers.

KOLHAPORE AND THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, FEB. 11.

The following programme gives a general idea of the way in which the Kolhapore State proposes celebrating the Jubilee festival :—

On the morning of the 16th the Maharajah's troops will parade in full dress and give a salute of 101 guns and a *feu de joie*.

This will be followed by a Thanksgiving Service in All Saints' Church.

In the afternoon, Colonel Reeves, Political Agent, will hold a Durbar in the Residency Garden under a shamianah, at which the Maharajah and all the Southern Mahratta Chiefs will be present.

During the day food and clothes will be distributed freely to the poor.

In the evening a banquet will be given by the Political Agent, at which all the European residents of the station and many visitors will be present.

At about 8 p. m., the illuminations in honour of the occasion will commence. The arrangements for these are progressing rapidly. The Residency will be brilliantly illuminated, and the road from it to the City, a distance of about 1½ miles, will be lighted by Chinese and other coloured lamps.

At the entrance to the city a triumphal arch, with transparencies, has been erected.

The main street of the City will be tastefully decorated with appropriate devices.

The principal buildings of Kolhapur will form a special feature. These are the Albert Edward Hospital, the Chief Judge's Court, and the fountain opposite the Town Hall.

The Public Gardens, the Rajaram College, the Old and New Nuggar Khanas and the Rajwada New Palace, with the Clock Tower, will be lit by the electric light, and will also be decorated with numerous coloured lamps and devices.

The 17th will be devoted to amusements for all classes of the community. This part of the programme will consist of athletic sports in the morning, and a procession of school children with bands and banners, followed by a fete for them in the afternoon, and aquatic sports in the evening; the latter will be terminated by a grand display of fireworks. His Highness the Maharajah, who is expected here from Rajkot on the 15th, will hold a Durbar, the time of which is not yet fixed.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 11.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala)—Captain C. E. Peirse, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, *sub pro. tem.*, *vice* Captain G. F. Francis, seconded. Lieutenant. C.H. Lewis, Officiating Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Thomas LeMarchant, to Commander of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 34 of the 21st ult., the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—To be Commandant, Burma Police—Lieutenant R. P. S. Barnett, 3rd Cavalry, at Poona.

To be Assistant Commandants—Lieutenant E. R. Sartigan, 2nd Bombay Infantry, at Ahmedabad ; Lieutenant W. G. Catherell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, at Kurrachee. The abovenamed officers will be seconded in their respective regiments,—the Commandant for five years, and Assistant Commandants for two years.

In accordance with para. eight of the above quoted G. O. C., Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Indian Medical Service, was appointed on General Duty, Presidency Circle, from the date of his return from furlough, *viz.*, from 20th December 1886 to 1st February 1887; Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, Indian Medical Service, was placed on General Duty, Presidency Circle, from the 23rd December 1886 to 4th January 1887.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that Captain C. M. S. Western, 7th Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, is transferred to C-2, R.A., *vice* Captain J. W. M. Newton, selected to undergo the next long course of instructions in gunnery.

Exchange of batteries is sanctioned between Captain A. Powell, F-1, and J. W. Leslie, 10th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery. Capt. A. Powell will proceed to England forthwith.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty with the permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th December 1886:—Major L. B. Abbott, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Second Class.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant F. Hamilton, six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers and Medical Warrant Officer have been granted leave of absence :—

North Staffordshire, 2nd Battalion—Major H. H. Powis to remain in England from the 29th January to 5th March 1887, on medical certificate. 12th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant H. G. Raitt, Staff Corps, attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry, to Naini Tal, for 180 days, from the date of being struck off duty, on medical certificate. Under clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886, Army Pay Department, Captain H. H. Mitchell to Calcutta, for one month, on private affairs.

Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Apothecary W. J. Barnett, in India, for 182 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN POONA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Head-Quarters Staff, arrived by mail train yesterday evening. The arrival was quite private ; General Solly Flood met them on the platform.

This morning the Duke and Staff witnessed the annual field firing near Two Sisters Hills. The troops were in position at 7 o'clock, and the Duke arrived at eight, and immediately made a minute inspection, General Flood explaining the dispositions, dummies and screens representing two squadrons of Cavalry, two battalions of Infantry and a half company of Sappers, eight guns in three lines, holding an entrenched position, 800 yards front. The attacking force consisted of two Infantry Brigades of three and two battalions, respectively ; four Batteries and four Squadrons represented the 1st Brigade, and were massed opposite the centre position, distant three thousand yards. The 2nd Brigade was on the right flank, the Artillery being massed on the left, two thousand yards. The Artillery commenced the action, concentrating their fire on the enemy's guns. When these were silenced, the Infantry delivered the attack, the 1st Brigade direct, and the 2nd turned the enemy's left flank. The Artillery supported the attack, advancing to 300 yards, when the firing ceased. The position was stormed at ten o'clock. The troops were very steady, not firing too fast.

After breakfasting on the ground they returned, reaching barracks at 1 p.m.

THE JUBILEE.

The Jubilee programme has been changed. The illuminations will now be on the 16th, and the fair on the 17th and 18th. The European and Eurasian children's fete will be on the 17th, the native children's in the City on the 18th, and in the Cantonment on the 19th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s s.s. Pandora, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant for Trieste, arrived here to-day.

FEB. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here at daybreak to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ per cent. "	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	40⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £21,800,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; public deposits, £4,800,000 ; decrease, £1,200,000 ; other deposits, £23,000,000 ; increase, £900,000 ; other securities, £18,800,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £14,000,000 ; increase, £800,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

YESTERDAY'S mail steamer took from Bombay several distinguished persons as passengers to Europe. They were Lord Fife and Lord and Lady Rosebery, who had been the guests of the Governor of Bombay ; and Professor Damesteter of Paris. Lord and Lady Reay drove over to the Apollo Bunder with their guests about 5 p.m., and soon after proceeded with them in a Government launch to the mail steamer. They were accompanied by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Mr. Monteith, Private Secretary, and Captains Hamilton, Phayre, and Gordon, Aides-de-Camp, and the Hon. Mahadeo Waundeo Barve, C.I.E. Professor Darmesteter, who left for the steamer at an earlier hour with Professor Peterson, was met at the bunder by Dastoor Peshotun Byramjee Sunjana and several other native gentlemen.

DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR, the well-known Sanskrit scholar of Bombay, read a long, learned, and interesting paper yesterday before the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on the Congress of Orientalists held at Vienna, which he attended in September last, and the actual progress and future prospects of Sanskrit studies in Europe. The lecturer also gave at great length his general impressions received during his visit to England and the Continent. He said that all that he saw in Europe deepened the impression that the natives of India were on the whole an inferior race to Englishmen, and that it was an act of Divine Providence that the English alone of the different European Powers that came for the Empire of India should have succeeded. H. E. Lord Reay, who was present at the meeting, in thanking Dr. Bhandarkar, observed that they were indebted to some extent to the Chiefs of Kattywar for the very interesting lecture, because it was their patriotism which made it possible for the learned lecturer to let his light shine before the Congress of Orientalists. Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, also made a few observations, remarking that India had more to teach Europe than Europe had to teach India. The Hon. Mr. Justice West, the president of the Society, adjourned further discussion for a fortnight, as he thought that many of the members would like to have their say on the many interesting points touched by the learned lecturer.

A MEETING will be held to-morrow, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose.

THE receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, have fallen Rs. 6,63,415 below the estimates. But the receipts at Bombay show a large surplus.

LIEUTENANT C. M. DALLAS, Adjutant, 1st Sikh Infantry, has been off-red, and has accepted an appointment, in the Punjab Commission.

THE Government of India has asked for more young police officers from the Punjab, for service in Burma. Some six or seven names have been sent in.

CAPTAIN YATE AND MR. MERK, who did such good work on the Afghan Boundary Commission, are now in Calcutta finishing various minor reports on the country and people that came under their notice. They will both take their special "Afghan leave" to England about April.

THE Ghilzais are said to have broken into activity in a new direction. A party are reported to have raided the Thul valley and killed fifty of the people. Some doubt, however, is thrown upon this report. A more recent report says that the Ghilzais are not expected to enter on any hostile demonstration till the spring.

ACCORDING to rumours from the frontier, the Nauroz next month has been fixed for the revival of the rebellion in Afghanistan. The snow, however, lies deep about Kabul and Ghazni, and no immediate action is possible either on the part of the Ameer and the Ghilzais ; but the former is making arrangements to reinforce Kandahar, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, Ghazni, Candamak and Ghelabad the instant the spring sets in. Once he has strengthened these garrisons, writes an up-country paper, he will feel equal to punishing the sections of the Ghilzai tribe whom he suspects of favouring rebellion, and that this punishment will be of the sternest kind is only too certain from what is known of Abdur Rahman's character. It remains to be seen whether the Ghilzais, knowing what is in store for them, will really make an effort at Nauroz to bring about a general rising ; any local rebellion such as that of the Andaris will merely give the Amir an opportunity of showing his power.

THE Government transport Himalaya, which was expected to arrive at Hongkong about the end of January, lately received orders to proceed at once to Port Hamilton to complete the evacuation of that port by the British. She was to take on board the garrison of marines and all military and naval stores and ammunition, which were to be conveyed, the latter to Hongkong, and the former to England.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 18th of January was 143,435,710 lbs. as compared with 145,367,083 lbs. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 85,581,604 lbs. as compared with 75,963,439 lbs.

THE Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., retires from the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab on April 30, and speculation as to who will succeed him is still more or less undefined. The fact (says the local paper) that five out of six Commissionerships in the Punjab and both Financial Commissionerships are at present held by Military Civilians, is quite out of accordance with the prescribed proportion, and it may be taken for granted that a Civilian will be chosen to succeed Colonel Davies. It is, therefore, unnecessary to raise the question whether any military man in the Commission has claims to the appointment ; and the choice practically lies between Mr. Macworth Young, Secretary to Government, and Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Commissioner of the Lahore Division.

MAJOR R. WARBURTON, Political Officer in the Khyber Pass, may expect to get a district shortly, being first on the list of Assistant Commissioners of the first grade. His promotion will leave a vacancy which may very likely be filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Merk, C.S., to the Khyber, where he has served before, and where he is thoroughly at home. Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, goes on furlough in April next, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. H. B. Beckett. Mr. G. C. Walker C.S., goes to Ludhiana as Deputy Commissioner, in place of Mr. Wakefield, about to retire ; Mr. J. A. Anderson from Pind Dadan Khan relieving Mr. Walker as District Judge of Rawal Pindi. Mr. Carr-Stephen, Extra Judicial Commissioner, Ludhiana, takes furlough shortly. Mr. E. W. Parker, when his work with the Public Service Commission is finished, will very likely succeed Mr. E. W. Trotter as Inspector General of Registration, instead of going, as at present arranged, to Simla as District Judge in Mr. Rowe's place. Mr. R. M. Dane, C. S., Settlement Officer, Gurdaspore, will act as Deputy Commissioner of the absence of Mr. Coldstream, C.S., who comes to Lahore to officiate as Commissioner during Mr. Elsmie's absence. Major the Honble George Napier, C.I.E., who was appointed some little time ago to the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards, has resigned the appointment, and has obtained an extension of leave from the Indian Government.

AN incident has occurred at Calcutta that will make it difficult to convince the superstitious folk who inhabit the Maniova Bazaar that life cannot be cursed away. Last week, when the wives of two rival dealers there quarrelled, one cursed the other's child, predicting its death in four days, and it so happened that the child died on the fourth day. The worst of it is that such coincidences are always happening somewhere. It needs not in these provinces to recall the story of the "Fakir's Curse," and we recorded in our local columns some time ago a more harmless coincidence, which has probably given a long lease of life to the superstition that credits incantations with efficacy in quelling fires. Late one night just before the monsoon burst, a number of dry ricks of fodder near the Cavalry lines in Allahabad took fire ; and while the conflagration was at its worst, the village wizard solemnly made a circuit of each rick, performing holy charms, to the great amusement of the few Europeans present. Their amusement did not last long. In the glare of the fire no one had noticed the black clouds massing overhead, and, just as the incantation was complete, there came such a downpour that sent them drenched home again, and put out the flames in less time than the whole Fire Brigade of London could have done it. The grandchildren of the natives who saw that memorable triumph of witchcraft over scepticism will never believe otherwise than that a mud-stained fakir, by sprinkling dust and going through a few appropriate prayers, can call down rain from Heaven to save a haystack.

THE Madras Government has ratified the recent selection by the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. Stewart R. Turnbull to be their chairman, by appointing him to the Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Turnbull (of Messrs. Wilson and Co.) has been a prominent member of the Madras mercantile world for many years, and the dignity of a seat in the Council could not have been conferred on a more popular member of the non-official community. He is a son-in-law of Mr. J. R. Kindersley, late Judge of the High Court of Madras.

THE opinion is very generally expressed in military circles at home that in the event of hostilities between France and Germany, it will be purely a land war in which England, as a Naval Power, may take no part. It is doubtless on account of this opinion that Admiral Aube, the French Minister of Marine, has withdrawn his application to the French Chamber for a special grant for naval construction and harbour fortification. When this demand was first mooted, it was understood to be a menace levelled at England. But the French Government now recognise the advisability of concentrating all their forces for eventualities with Germany.

THE most marked feature in connection with the Government and the Irish question, writes a London correspondent, is to be found in the remarkable language of the *Standard*. Hitherto the supporters of the Conservative Government have strenuously denied the allegation that they ever attempted to exercise anything in the nature of a dispensing power in Ireland, or that they sought to bring pressure upon harsh landlords to reduce their rent. The recent proceedings in the Dublin Police Court against Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Co., proved, however, that this dispensing power has been exercised. The Ministerial organ, the *Standard*, now boldly throws off all disguise and proclaims that the administration of Ireland cannot be carried on if the resources of the Executive are to be placed unreservedly at the disposal of those owners of property who "have not behaved with any show of respect for the common places of equity, and have done gross wrong to those whose happiness, whose lives even, depended upon their forbearance." In other words, the *Standard* is now demanding that the Government shall be legally entrusted with the exercise of that very dispensing power which Mr. John Morley, in the spring of last year, was so much blamed for seeking to put into force. The *Standard* deliberately declares that landlords "have no right to be supplied by Government with the means of carrying out the decrees granted to them by strict process of law." The law, it seems, will remain unchanged, and a landlord will be able to obtain a decree of eviction, against a tenant as heretofore, but before granting the necessary police force to carry out the eviction the Government will inquire into the circumstances of the case ; and if in their opinion the landlord is not justified in resorting to extreme measures, they will refuse to allow the assistance of the Executive in enforcing the decree. This is not pleasant news for landlords of the Lord Clanricarde type.

ONE sometimes comes across queer stories in "Ladies' Letters." Here is one which enlivens a letter in one of the Calcutta papers :—"A friend, a refined gentlewoman, living in our neighbourhood, only the other day related to me the following, anent one of her little ones, aged two years and three months. Her name is Gladys. She was seated at her mother's knee playing with her doll, one of the kind which opens and shuts its eyes by pulling a wire. Gladys had been manipulating the machinery for some time, when suddenly it collapsed, much to her astonishment. After contemplating her plaything for some little time, her amazed mother heard her exclaim in tones of the utmost gravity : 'Dam yure's eyes, why don't zu open 'em !' Mamma, as may be imagined, was horrified. She concluded it was 'mamsahib' I rather think it must have been nurse's 'follower.' There was 'fits' that day in the nursery, and Gladys no longer looks with pleasure on that particular dolly."

ALTHOUGH the year 1886 was one of great depression in trade throughout Victoria, the returns for the year show that the value of the imports reached a total of £15,306,630, which was an increase of £233,281 over the previous year. The exports, on the other hand, show a decrease as compared with 1885 of nearly three millions, attributed in a great measure to the heavy fall in the price of wool and to the small export of wheat. The export of gold showed a falling off of no less than 100,000 oz., which in set down in value at £400,000. Matters, however, already show signs of improvement for the current year, as the price of wool has risen, and an increased production of gold is anticipated, while the harvest is expected to yield a large surplus for shipment. The most satisfactory feature in the returns is that the revenue for the year showed an increase of £413,009 over that of the previous year.

MILITARY NEWS.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Poona, on the 7th February, No. 1444 Private W. Sands, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, was arraigned upon the following charges of 1st.—Stealing goods, the property of a comrade, in that he, at Cairo, Egypt, on or about the 19th December, stole a watch, the property of Thomas Rhodes, a sergeant in the same regiment. 2nd.—Receiving, knowing them to have been stolen, goods, the property of a comrade in that he, at Poona, on the 27th January, 1887, was in possession of a watch stolen from the said Sergeant Rhodes, which he knew to have been stolen. The Court found the prisoner not guilty of the 1st charge, but guilty of the second charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days.

HOMEWARD BOUND TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Commander H. J. Carr, which leaves Bombay for England to-day, takes home the following officers, ladies, and children, and 457 men, 33 women, and 56 children, belonging to miscellaneous regiments. The names of the officers are : Colr E W Winslow, R Scots Fus and E Stanley, R A ; Brig-Surg J Paxton, Med Staff ; Surg-Major J C Fanshawe, Med Staff ; Surg-Major J Reilly, Med Staff ; Major J F P Mentath, 2nd Drag Guards ; Hon Major, J McDermot, late M W Regt ; Vet-Surg B L Glover, A V D ; Surg G Coutts, Med Staff ; Capts W D Aldworth, Bedford Regt ; H S Dalbiac, R H A ; Surg J W Jerome, Med Staff ; Capt C Mayne, Norfolk Regt ; Surg G T H Thomas, Med Staff ; Capts F Corbett, S Y Regt, T V E Taylor, Derbyshire Regt, T F T Fowle, Bl R A, H Simpson, Bl R A, H R Saunders, West Riding, G F Leslie, 4th Rifle Brigade, A J Aloly, Bl R A, and F W T Attree, Mad R E ; Surg Maj H Lindeman, Bl Med Staff ; Capts F Hawkins, Bl Staff Corps, J D Bonomi, Rl Lancashire Regt, W Hanbury, Oxfordshire Regt, and J Geohegon, Bo Staff Corps ; Qr-Mr F Grehan, Norfolk Regt ; Lieuts E L Wright, Mad Staff Corps, R F C Baker, Norfolk Regt, L Fryer, Bl Staff Corps, P J Gordon, Bl Staff Corps, R de H Burton, Middlesex Regt, F Heibert, R W Fus, A B Balfour, R A, F W Peacock, Somersetshire Regiment, C Saunders, Rl Irish Fusiliers, D D Brogden, Rl Sussex Regt, T G Whistler, Yorks Regt, F A London, Mad Staff Corps, D Patrick, Bedford Regt, A J Hill, E Surrey Regt, and J F Kelly, S W Borders ; Vet-Surg T Pottinger, Bo A V D ; Mr T L Roy, Burma Police ; wife of Lieut Richardson, Mad Staff Corps ; widow of Lieut P F Greenwood, Mad Staff Corps ; widow and two children of Lieut G S Angelo, Mad Staff Corps ; wife and child of Capt W K Curling, Durham Regt ; wife and child of Capt F G Pogon, E Yorks Regt ; and daughter of Capt J G Alexander, Bo Staff Corps.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

THE meteorology of the year 1885-86 was, on the whole, of an average character for although many extraordinary variations of the weather occurred at different times of the year, they were sometimes of one character, sometimes of another, so that, on the whole they balanced each other. For instance, the rains were very light at the commencement of the rainy season, and unusually heavy towards its close, so that the total rainfall of the whole season did not differ much from the average quantity. These variations of the weather are not only of much practical importance, but from a scientific point of view, of considerable interest, in that they illustrate, and receive their explanation from the meteorological laws, or principle that have been evolved from a consideration of the variations of previous years. Most of the relations that have already been established between the different meteorological elements have been deduced from the monthly average values of those elements, but there is no doubt that they are applicable, with even greater force to the daily values of those elements and hence to the daily variations of the weather. There is therefore no reason why, with a suitable system of telegraphic weather reports, they should not be utilised for the purpose of forecasting the daily variations of the rainfall.

THE LATE MRS. HENRY WOOD.

A REUTER'S telegram announces the death of Mrs. Henry Wood, the well-known author of "East Lynne" and other novels. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester. She was born in Worcestershire about 1820, and inherited a literary taste from her father. At an early age she was married to Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Magazine* and *Bentley's Miscellany*, and of Oxford" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), 1862 ; "William Allair ; or, Running away to Sea," a Book for Boys ; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," and "Verner's Pride," 1863 ; "Lord Oakbara's Daughters," "Oswald Cray," and "Trevlyn Hold ; or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir," 1864 ; "Mildred Arkell," 1865 ; "Elster's Folly," and St. Martin's Eve," in 1866 ; "A Life's Secret," 1867 ; "Roland Yorke," 1869 ; "George Canterbury's Will," and "Bessy Rane," 1870 ; "Dene Hollow," 1871 ; "Within the Maze," 1872 ; "Master of Greylands," 1873 ; "Edina," 1876 ; "Pomeroy Abbey," in 1878 "Johnny Ludlow," 1880 ; "Count Nothurleigh," 1881 ; and "About Ourselves," 1883. Mrs. Wood was editor of the *Argosy*, a six-penny monthly magazine.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. DR. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note* :—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of Fever. Agents in Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treasher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Peaden & Co.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 9.

THE Commission resumed its investigation to-day into the charges preferred by Mr. Shamrao N. Land, Dewan of Cambay, against G. Wilson, Political Agent of Cambay. The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Inverarity addressed the Commissioners on behalf of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Inverarity said although no doubt to a certain extent he put himself to a disadvantage in commencing his defence before Mr. Sheppard was examined, he did not think it was worth while to have an adjournment till Mr. Sheppard came. He was glad that the opportunity had at last come for Mr. Wilson to be heard with reference to the charges which had been brought against him. It must always be a very trying thing to see him listening from day to day, to a stream of falsehood which had been flowing against him. The charges had been published far and wide, and he had to wait his opportunity of answering them. For his part, Mr. Inverarity said he had frequently felt a desire, while the case for the prosecution was going on, of there and then pointing out to the Commissioners matters which would prove to demonstration that the charges against Mr. Wilson were untrue. Before addressing himself to the merits of the case, he might say that the prosecution in this case would never be able to say that they had not had every latitude given them in placing before the Commissioners every single fact whether it was evidence or not, that they desired to place before it. He did not think that a single question which Mr. Mehta wished to put, had been disallowed. He did not think a single document he wished to put in, had been rejected. He did not think that a single witness he desired to call, had not been examined to the very fullest extent. He had made, and it was his duty to make, in the first instance an objection to evidence being given against Mr. Wilson in regard to matters which took place behind his back, and of which, of course, he never had personal knowledge whatever. But counsel thought when the Commissioners would come to examine the evidence that had been recorded, they would find a vast quantity of matter, which was not evidence against Mr. Wilson at all. He would ask them to consider that question at a later period of the case. But he might say then that the prosecution at all events would not be able to say hereafter that every single word that they desired to be before the Commission, had not been placed before it. He was glad, for many reasons, that it was so. He should have been wanting in his duty if he had not taken objection to what he thought was a proper objection to evidence which, in his opinion, was not receivable against Mr. Wilson. He might, however, have thought the prosecution in this case would be able to congratulate itself on being allowed every possible latitude in bolstering up the character and credit of their witnesses. He had heard that it was permissible for an accused person to call evidence in support of his own character. But he had never heard that one could give evidence, not only of the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, but also of that of their brothers, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts. (A laugh.) Whenever a suggestion was made in this case that a witness was saying what was not strictly true, he was at once asked about who his brothers were, or whether his father was trustee of a trust fund, or whether his brother was an administrator at Wankaneer. Matters of that kind, counsel submitted, were perfectly ridiculous to be introduced in a case of this sort. If issues were attempted to be thrown upon Shamrao from the fact that he has a father who is a trustee of the caste funds, and that he has a brother who is appointed by the British Government, to use the high-sounding phrase employed by Mr. Mehta, administrator of Wankaneer State. Mr. Inverarity said he for his part might as well be at liberty to put in a long list of Mr. Wilson's meritorious services, and ask them to believe the innocence of Mr. Wilson upon that ground alone. Although this enquiry had been protracted to an enormous length, by the Commission having to record a mass of evidence which could not affect the case one way or the other, he was not sorry to have listened to biographical notices of Mr. Shamrao's family. They were told that that family was very respectable and held in the utmost esteem. He (Mr. Inverarity) was astonished at that statement of Pundlick, considering what he himself had admitted, viz., that not so very long ago, he and his brother and father were involved in financial difficulties. If a man is involved in financial difficulties, one would expect an honest man to part with his property. But it appears that they had succeeded in carefully concealing from their creditors the existence of the family property. The particulars regarding the family house had been concealed not only from their creditors, but also from Pundlick himself, who managed the affair, of the family in Bombay. They were, however, told that owing to the frugal habits of Shamrao and his brother, the administrator of Wankaneer, and since the last reappointment of Shamrao at Cambay, very valuable property had been purchased in Bombay for sums which were a mystery. Shamrao said the total cost was about Rs. 6,000. Pundlick with an amount of inaccuracy which one would not expect to find in a solicitor's clerk, was uncertain whether it was fifteen or twenty thousand rupees. But considering the amount of the area of property in the place where it was situated, it appeared that it must have been bought for a large sum. This was to be taken in connection with the complaints of corruption made by the inhabitants of Cambay against Shamrao. There was also a charming mystery hanging about the family house. The number of the house, the name of the original owner, and the amount paid for it, were unknown to Pundlick. He would therefore say that what had come out in the biographies of this family, was not altogether creditable to Shamrao and it strongly supported what he was going to show to the Commission, viz., that Shamrao had every reason to fear Mr. Wilson finding out or listening to complaints made against him in Cambay. Coming to the merits of the case, counsel said, he would first of all ask the Commissioners not to allow their minds to be prejudiced by the assertion which he would prove to be false, assertion which had been made by Shamrao that Jahlia mali had not been a gardener at all, that he was unfit to be a gardener, and that he was only kept in the name of a gardener for other purposes. That assertion made in Shamrao's memorial to Government, and if it was absolutely false, the Commissioners would dismiss from their minds the suspicion which should naturally be created, if the statement had been true. Shamrao stated in his memorial that the mali was a person who had only one arm, and was unfit to be a gardener. This was a statement made behind their backs to Government, and no copy was sent to them by Shamrao before the memorial was forwarded to Government. Shamrao did not know that Government would most fairly send them a copy of the memorial, in order that they might be able to beat the allegations made therein against Mr. Wilson. It had been stated that Jahlia was only a confidential agent of Mr. Wilson and not a mali. Now it was quite evident from Shamrao's own evidence that if Jahlia had been merely a mali, he would not have admitted him to an audience, but he would have sent him a rupee or half a rupee with the jamadar for coming to make his salaam to him. Johrabai admitted that when the mali went to Mr. Shamrao nothing whatever was said to him except that the mali of the saheb wanted to see him. According to the evidence of his jamadar, if any of the Political Agent's servants came to salaam the Dewan, they were all to be taken upstairs. He (Mr. Inverarity) would therefore say that the statement of Shamrao that he would not have seen Jahlia, he had only been a mali, has been utterly disposed of by the evidence of Johrabai and his own jamadar. The reason that the servants of Political Agents went to the Dewan was manifest. Any information that could be picked up from them would be gladly received, and they got small tips from the Dewan. Shamrao said he never did such things as give tips. They used to be given before, but he would never do the same now. This, however, was perfectly contradicted in his own memorial, where he said that if the mali had come as pure and simple mali, he would have sent him with the jamadar a rupee or half a rupee. The learned counsel did not suppose they would find a single

kisondas had never been expelled from the town, but had ever been free to come and go as he liked. If that was the case, why did he try to prevent him from coming with the vakil? The fact was that Shamrao had not satisfied Balkisondas for work done in his behalf. Shamrao, however, denied this and gave a cock-and-bull story about his inciting Mahomedans to protest against the distillery being erected near a musjid. Mr. Wilson had shown Shamrao plainly on the evening of 22nd November that he was not going to shut his ears against complaints simply because they were made against the Dewan. There were of course the two lines of conduct a Political Agent might take up. One was the easy-going line of refusing to hear anything against the Dewan. The other was that of investigating complaints and refusing to believe that the Dewan was perfectly immaculate in the discharge of his duties. If Shamrao was really guilty, one could understand his anxiety that the complaints should not reach the ears of Mr. Wilson, lest he should report against him. But the Political Agent, Mr. Shamrao saw, was disposed to listen to the complaints. He knew that Mr. Wilson, although he was leaving the district shortly, would in all probability, according to practice report to Government as to what he knew about Cambay affairs. Mr. Inverarity believed it was usual for officers leaving a district to report to Government as well as to leave notes for the guidance of their successors. Shamrao feared lest an unfavourable report should be made against him, and his demeanour in the witness-box showed while answering questions put to him that he was greatly alarmed at what Mr. Wilson might do. He, therefore, thought that he should put Mr. Wilson in such a position as to prevent him from making any report to Government. Mr. Shamrao said he never intended to report the private matter to Government, but that he intended to use it as a secret weapon in his favour to frighten Mr. Wilson into acting in accordance with his desires. Now if it occurred to a Brahmin — he (Mr. Inverarity) might say a wily Brahmin,—to make a charge against a person in the position of a Political Agent, it was obvious that this was precisely the sort of charge that he would prefer. No other charge was likely to frighten him, and no other charge could be made with any probability or even with any hope of attaining credence. This was just the sort of charge which though false was likely to frighten the person against whom it was made, and if Mr. Wilson had succumbed to the temptation held out to him, in the letter of 20th November, which stated that if an apology were offered, nothing more would be said about the matter, he (Mr. Inverarity) ventured to say he would only have done what many other men had done before, that is, rather than that the matter might be coupled with his name, he would at any cost like to hush up the charge. The letter of 23rd November in which Shamrao wrote a simple narrative to his solicitor, Mr. Chalk, was one of the most suspicious documents. They must know that Shamrao had been an attorney's clerk for eight years, and they could well understand him, when he said that he had written the letter for "ulterior help," to him as showing if need be that he had made such a statement. The letter was written to Mr. Chalk as a solicitor, but it was nothing more than a simple narrative. He did not ask what he should do, under the painful circumstances. The fact of the matter was that if Shamrao had found in the course of a week Mr. Wilson still to stay in Cambay that he was favourably disposed towards him, the probability was that he would never have heard anything about this matter. But during that week Shamrao's fears, which existed on 22nd November, had been verified. Shamrao himself said that during that week Mr. Wilson had been trying to injure him as much as he could. Shamrao swore that the words in this effect which he used in one of his letters had reference only to his private injury, and not to any official injury. But when he was pressed upon the point, he was at last forced to back out of the falsehood he had uttered. Shamrao's anxiety to obtain the letter of the 27th November, showed that he thought Mr. Wilson would report against him. Mr. Inverarity observed that it was incredible to him that any man should take a testimonial to character from a person who had made such a proposition as Shamrao had made to Mr. Wilson. Shamrao, again, Shamrao found that the paragraphs in the testimonial praising the police and referring to an absence of corruption in the State were struck out by Mr. Wilson, and the fact of their being omitted from the testimonial must have added to his fears about the complaints of corruption that had been made against him. This charge was considerably strengthened by the evidence relating to the very purchases of property made by Shamrao in Bombay. By the 29th of November there could be no doubt that Shamrao thought Mr. Wilson was going to report against him and to injure him. He therefore thought that the mine which he had laid might be exploded, and so on the 29th November, he started off with the letter demanding an apology. That was about the last letter that would ever have been written by a father who had been outraged in the way alleged. That was precisely the letter which would be written by a person making a false charge, and not intending to take proceedings on it at all. Shamrao said in his memorial that the only reparation he had asked for was an expression of regret, and that too under a cover marked "private and confidential." Absence of vindictiveness forsooth! If they looked at Shamrao's letter they would find that it contained no this:—"I make an infamous charge against you. I point out to you that your wife is shortly coming to Bombay, and I give you the opportunity of hushing up the matter by giving me an apology marked private and confidential." Now if Mr. Wilson had been weak enough to make that apology, Shamrao knew that he would never have dared to make any report against him, for had Mr. Wilson even such a charge of that sort involved the utmost pain and anxiety to the person against whom it was made. Scandal never loses by repetition. The moment anything of this sort is mentioned, it is repeated and embellished by a thousand tongues. Supposing any of them were alone in a railway carriage with a female passenger: while getting out at a station, suppose the female said, "I am now getting out here, and if you don't give me Rs. 50, I will cause a row by having made an indecent assault on me." Mr. Inverarity said he would not succumb to such a threat. But he did not think many one of them could honestly say they would not yield to the demand, to avoid their name being coupled with a charge of that sort. Mr. Wilson was also reminded in the letter of his wife and children, and the writer offered to wait till the 10th December. Would one acting as a father and a gentleman say he would wait so long for a reply? But the reason of it was obvious. Shamrao knew that Mrs. Wilson was shortly expected to be here, and that if he granted the time, Mr. Wilson would have an opportunity of consulting his wife, and she would probably persuade her husband to avoid the scandal. As long as Mr. Wilson was in Cambay, Shamrao tried his utmost to see that he left the place favourably disposed towards him. He went to see Mr. Wilson every day with the exception of the 24th, which was the day when the Nawab was away. On the very day Mr. Wilson was alleged to have made the disgraceful proposition, the Dewan had gone to see him. On the 26th and the 27th they found him intriguing to get the testimonial from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Inverarity said his case about the letter given by Mr. Wilson as to the Dewan's character was that some of Nazumkhan's adherents came to him and said that Shamrao had promised a speedy settlement of his claims, if a recommendatory letter were obtained for him from Mr. Wilson. If Nazumkhan's request was proper and reasonable, the Dewan acted dishonestly in imposing any condition on the settlement of his claim. If, on the other hand, his request was improper and unreasonable, the Dewan was equally dishonest in offering to settle his claim. There was his own admission that he had used Nazumkhan's request as a lever to obtain the testimonial from Mr. Wilson. About this matter Mr. Wilson's story was always the same, namely, that if he gave the testimonial to the Dewan, Nazumkhan's claim, which Mr. Wilson thought were right and proper, would have a chance of being settled. On the 28th Mr. Shamrao heard that Mr. Wilson was going to take a private ride to the cemetery. He went unasked with his carriage to take Mr. Wilson to the cemetery. This conduct was quite inconsistent with that of an outraged father, and when he was asked why he had gone there, he replied that he had been asked by Mr. Wilson merely as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Shamrao had also told a falsehood, when he said his presence at the cemetery was necessary for the determination of the question whether the Durbar should have the charge of it, on their undertaking to keep it in proper repair. The letter which Mr. Wilson wrote to Shamrao asking explanation for not accompanying him out of the State, was quite inconsistent with his guilt. It was obvious that that was just the sort of letter which would provoke some such reply as this. "I did not accompany you, because you behaved like a blackguard to me while you were here." Would Mr. Wilson have challenged such a reply if anything of the kind Shamrao alleged had occurred? Counsel combatted the assertion of Mr. Shamrao that Mr. Wilson was working against him in Cambay by way of revenge for his having refused his proposals, saying that he would call Mr. Tripathy to disprove it. Mr. Tripathy would say that in every single complaint made in the presence of the Nawab Mr. Shamrao was immediately afterwards called into his presence and asked for his explanation. So far from Mr. Wilson having been actuated against Shamrao by malice he would have proved that he had refused on that occasion to go into a great many matters, which if gone into, would have been detrimental to Mr. Shamrao. Mr. Wilson had entirely declined to go into any old grievances which had been dealt with by previous Political Agents. Then again Mr. Wilson did not proceed to investigate the complaints himself, as he would have done, if he chose, in getting up a case against Shamrao. He merely recorded the complaints and left them for disposal by his successor in office, without a word of comment of his own. When the Commissioners had heard all the evidence in the case, they would come to the conclusion that during the time Mr. Wilson was in Cambay he did not do a single thing unfair to Shamrao, or unworthy of himself as a Political Agent. As to Mr. Wilson's going to Nazumkhan's garden, counsel said he did not know that in so doing he would offend the Nawab or anybody. Long before he went to Cambay, Mr. Wilson had been invited by Nazumkhan to stay in his garden whenever he came there. Mr. Inverarity submitted that as to what took place from the 2nd December to the time of the inquiry before Mr. Sheppard, the very grossest perjury had been committed by witnesses for Shamrao, and if that be so, it could not but have the effect of discrediting Shamrao's own testimony; because he must himself speak false, who did not scruple to bring forward false witnesses. Shamrao's witnesses said that negociations for a settlement—he used the term for the sake of convenience—were opened by Mr. Wilson by a letter, dated 2nd December. Mr. Inverarity said he would prove this to be false, the learned counsel argued that this was entirely discredited by a reference to dates. Nathuram started from Cambay on the 2nd December, and so he could not be said to have left the place because of Mr. Wilson's letter, which could not possibly have reached Cambay before the 3rd. Mr. Inverarity also suggested that the Brahmacharya had been sent as one of the emissaries of the Dewan. Otherwise what object could a very old man have in undertaking his long journey of 35 miles from Cambay to Mr. Wilson's camp? It could not be believed that he had gone all this distance simply with the object of bidding good-bye to the saheb. If that had been the only object, what business had Nathuram to inform the Brahmacharya of the dispute. A native State might show special favour to his temple, if it chose, and consequently the Brahmacharya might naturally have considered it to be in the interest of his *mandir* to side with the Dewan. If Mr. Wilson had a guilty mind, would he have refused Nathuram and others to give them a private audience, or would Fakrudin have said the saheb had a big belly and should be kind to small people? He (Mr. Inverarity) would prove that Cowasji Caranjiawala and Nazumkhan were never brought into this business by Mr. Wilson, but their good offices were required by Nathooram on behalf of the Dewan; and they were induced to acquiesce in Nathuram's request on the promise that Nazumkhan's claims would be soon settled. Cowasji would tell the Commissioner that it was from Nathooram himself he had first heard about the dispute. What the Dewan was aiming at in the advances he was making for a settlement was that he would be friendly to Mr. Wilson, if the latter did not report against him. Cowasji who was going to appear there was a perfectly independent witness. He was a gentleman well-known in Ahmedabad and there was no reason why he should perjure himself on behalf of Mr. Wilson. He would tell them the different conversations which took place between himself and Nathooram and Shamrao, and they would find that his version diametrically opposed to that of the other side. It was on the persuasion of Mr. Cowasji that Nazumkhan had been allowed a private interview by Mr. Wilson. When Mr. Wilson saw that Nathooram, according to the fashion of natives, was beating about the bush, he called in Cowasji. Nathooram said that in Cowasji's presence Mr. Wilson said that he had made a grievious mistake and repented of it, was it likely that Mr. Wilson should have called in Cowasji to listen to a confession of that sort? This appeared to be an after invention; because if that had been the fact, Shamrao would have made the most of it in his memorial. The plea was urged that the memorial had been drawn up in a hurry. Shamrao had eleven days before him, since the date of the alleged confession by Mr. Wilson and that was most ample time to prepare his memorial with care. That certainly was far more time than Mr. Wilson had to make his defence to the evidence brought against him at the inquiry. If Mr. Wilson had admitted his guilt in the terms mentioned, before Cowasji and Nathooram, would he have gone the very next day to report the whole matter to Government? Commenting upon Mr. Sheppard's report on the preliminary inquiry, Mr. Inverarity said that neither he nor Mr. Wilson wished to make the slightest impression against Mr. Sheppard or his honesty although some of the inferences drawn in his forwarding letter were unjust, and it contained some most inaccurate statements of fact. It would be proved that the meeting of the 18th in Mehmudabad station had not been authorized by him, nor did it contain any man who might be called a representative of his. Cowasji was represented to have said that it was said by the Saheb that if Nathooram and others came to Mehmudabad the matter would be settled. How could Mr. Wilson say anything of the kind, when he had sent in his official report to Government on the same day, and thus placed the matter entirely out of his hands? One of the little bits that were after inventions was the alleged statement of Cowasji at Mehmudabad that the saheb had made the proposal simply in jest. Had such a statement been made, it would certainly have been made much of and dilated upon in Shamrao's memorial. The real fact about the letters that were exchanged on the 18th was that Shamrao having made the change wished to have the matter settled. His object was to write such a letter as might be taken by Mr. Wilson as an apology and yet it should be written in such guarded language as not to commit him into saying expressly that he had made a false charge. That real explanation of the drafts of the letters prepared and submitted in certain form was finally adopted. It was because they did not know whether Mr. Wilson would accept it, that the letter was kept back until they had seen Mr. Wilson's reply to the draft taken to him by Cowasji, Mr. Wilson thought that it was a letter of apology, showed it to his official superior, Mr. Sheppard, and immediately sent of a telegram to Government. Mr. Wilson was perhaps a little too anxious to get the matter settled without his name being trumpeted for throughout the whole of India in connection with a charge of this sort. There was however a very good reason why he was so anxious to have done with the matter. He had just received a letter from his wife's medical attendant in Bombay that she was dangerously ill. Mr. Wilson had been ordered by Government to stop at Kaira until the matter was ended. The letter he had received from Dr. Langly in Bombay was that Mrs. Wilson was suffering from an attack of dysentery and fever, that she was very weak and hysterical. The letter, which was dated 17th December, advised Mr. Wilson to join her as soon as possible, as his arrival would tend to accelerate her recovery. He was also informed in the letter that his baby too was very ill. For this reason Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Wilson was naturally very anxious to go to Bombay, and to avoid his name being whispered about in connection with the charge, and that anxiety was perfectly compatible with his innocence. If Mr. Wilson had carefully scrutinized the words he would have seen that what was represented to him as a letter of redress was not really a letter of redress at all—but it was worded that a letter of redress, if it meant it, might be thought it was a letter of redress, knowing that it should go immediately before Mr. Sheppard and the Government. He had no time to make up his mind. Cowasji said the answer must be given at once and having to make up his mind there and then, he resolved to accept it, and on the same day telegraphed to the Private Secretary to Government, "A sort of apology has been offered." Mr. Inverarity then made a few remarks upon the weight that ought to be attached to Cowasji's evidence. He hoped Mr. Mehta would not tempt him by any cross-examination of Cowasji's character to give a very favourable biography of his character, Cowasji could produce very favourable certificates from European officials, and he had received illuminated addresses—he (Mr. Inverarity) did not know how many—placing him on a pinacle of virtue to which he, at any rate, could not lay claim. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity had not concluded his address when the court adjourned at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. George Frederick Sheppard, Commissioner Northern Division, being examined by Mr. Mehta said:—I was in Camp at Ahmedabad when I received the letter of Mr. Wilson of the 11th December, Mr. Wilson had not spoken to me about the private matter before I received this letter. I had heard nothing whatever about it till I had received this letter.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Wilson any day between the 2nd and the 11th December?

A.—Yes, I saw him on the evening of the 4th December in my camp at Mehmudabad. He came in at dinner time. I had asked him to dine with me. He left camp the same night at about 10 o'clock.

Q.—If Mr. Wilson wanted to speak to you alone, could he have done so, while he was there?

A.—Certainly if the matter had been of importance. But it would be an unusual thing to ask for an official interview of that sort at dinner time. If the Political Agent of Cambay has to make any complaint or to communicate with Government, he must do it through the Commissioner. I remember having sent a telegram on the 17th December asking Mr. Shamrao to see me at Kaira the next day. I was not at Kaira on the 18th. I was at Kaira on the 20th when the preliminary inquiry was commenced.

Q.—Just before the inquiry commenced do you remember Mr. Wilson coming to you any time between the 18th and 20th.

A.—Yes, he did come about a day or two before the inquiry. He came to me about 11 in the morning.

Q.—When he came to you did he bring you any letters which had passed between him and Mr. Shamrao?

A.—I believe Mr. Wilson showed me a letter of apology probably on the 18th, or 19th I think he also showed me copy of a reply which he had sent.

Q.—What conversation took place between yourself and Mr. Wilson, when he showed you these letters.

A.—Mr. Wilson showed me the apology and his reply, when I suggested that he should report to Government about his having received the apology.

Q.—Who called that letter a letter of apology? Did Mr. Wilson say that?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—Do you remember having said anything as to whether you thought it was a letter of apology?

A.—I certainly expressed my opinion that it was not a full apology. I do not remember having said that I thought it was no apology at all.

Q.—Was anything said by Mr. Wilson as to the inquiry which was to take place before you on the 20th?

A.—No, nothing I think. After, I had suggested that he should report to Government about his having received the apology, it rested with the Government to say whether the inquiry should proceed or not.

Q.—When you held your inquiry, did you take down all that the witnesses had spoken, or simply the substance of what they said?

A.—No, only the substance, as I considered it was not necessary in a preliminary inquiry of that sort to take down everything.

Cross-examined: Both before and after dinner it is my habit to sit outside the tent by myself. During the whole time Mr. Wilson was in my tent, Mrs. Shephard was with me.

Q.—Did you ever receive any report or complaint from Shamrao on this matter before the inquiry was held?

A.—Oh, no; none whatever.

Q.—Did you know that the telegram about the apology would be sent to Government?

A.—Yes, I knew that he would send it after the suggestion I had made.

The telegram which Mr. Inverarity read as having been sent by Mr. Wilson to Government was as follows:—"Shamrao sends to-day a solemn apology stating he accepts my explanation."

Cross-examination continued: Q.—Do you know how many sowars Mr. Wilson had with him while going from Kaira to Cambay?

A.—I don't know. The practice on such occasions is to have two Cambay sowars in the Political Officer's Agent's camp. When I wrote in my letter that Mr. Wilson's camp was within a few miles of my camp, I believed that such was the case.

Q.—I suppose you did not know, when you had written the letter, that Mr. Wilson had only gone to Mehmudabad on the 4th and had left for Bombay on the 5th December?

A.—No, I did not know that. I have stated in my letter that it was scarcely to be expected that a cooly, such as Jahlia mali appeared to be, should have been sent to arrange for his master's quarters in Cambay. The gist of my observation was that it was not a matter a mali would be entrusted with. Mr. Wilson might have sent his own peon or peons supplied by the durbar. I think he would not send on such his butler for that purpose, though sending a butler would not be so remarkable. I had not much time to consider the report of Mr. Wilson, before I forwarded it to Government. I sent it on the same day along with my forwarding letter. The matter admitted of no delay.

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Wilson had been ordered to stop in Kaira district until the conclusion of the inquiry.

A.—I do. Mr. Wilson had shown me a letter he had received about his wife he was very anxious to join his wife in Bombay.

Q.—I believe Mr. Wilson is no particular friend of yours?

A.—Well, I am not very intimate with him, and I may say that during the years he has been under me there has never been any difference between us.

Mr. Inverarity: Of course, I do not at all suggest in my question that there has been any misunderstanding.

A.—Certainly, you did not.

Re-examined: So far as my experience goes, I have never known a mali sent on for the purpose of making arrangements about his master's quarters.

Mr. Moore: Do you remember having written a letter to Mr. Wilson asking him to employ a man named Krishnarao in his office?

A.—I do not recollect. (After some questions put to him on the subject by Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Shephard said he could certainly recall to mind the fact of his having written a demi-official letter to the Collector of Ratnagiri.) I do remember having once put up in Nazumkhan's garden. I have never been entertained by Nazumkhan or received any hospitality from him. I should see no objection to going to stay in Nazumkhan's garden at his invitation.

The Commission will sit again to-morrow.

THE DEWAN'S PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

ON the 1st January Mr. Shamrao N. Laud forwarded a petition to Lord Reay, complaining of the manner in which the preliminary inquiry had been conducted before Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D. He says:—The inquiry was entirely conducted by the Commissioner more as an inquiry conducted to examine into the truth or otherwise of the dishonourable conduct imputed to Mr. Wilson in relation with Government, as a Government servant, quite irrespective of my status as wrongful accuser or defendant. The Commissioner heard a witness and wrote down so much of the substance of the statement as he thought had material bearing on the main point of inquiry. Under all circumstances I understood it was a preliminary or Governmental inquiry to inquire into the conduct of their officers, and to that end and no further my intervention was to be allowed. I requested the Commissioner whether with the permission of the Court I might ask Mr. Wilson how long after receipt by him of the letter of the 29th November 1886 it was that he made his first communication to the Commissioner of the province on the subject-matter of the said letter of 29th November 1886. The Commissioner remarked it was an official secret which could not be divulged. I was thus convinced that this was, but a Governmental inquiry, held to inquire into the conduct of their own officer. Whatever Government may do in their inquiry in relation to their servants, I humbly submit, and I hope I have conclusively shown, that so far as I am concerned there has been no full and complete inquiry. I shall now with your Lordship's permission, refer to the letter of the 29th November 1886, written by me to Mr. Wilson, and which was the foundation of Mr. Wilson's complaint. I was not cross-examined at the Court of Inquiry to elicit any motive for the most extraordinary charge I made in that letter, no motive being even hinted at a suggestion so far as I am aware; on the contrary, Mr. Wilson in his reply of 22nd December 1886 states, "I think an apology is rather due to me for such an extraordinary address, and what appears to be criminal intimidation for a purpose as yet unknown to me." I think there is no room for suggestion that the admini'stration was in trouble, and the charge was concocted to intimidate the agent and prevent him from doing his duty. What was the Agent's position on the 29th November 1886, that of an officer who had returned examining all the affairs of the State during the previous week had sent a most flattering certificate to me, and who was gazetted to leave the charge of the Kaira Collectorate on the arrival of Mr. Spence, then expected next week. I solemnly assert that if the violence offered to my feelings had not been so keen and delicate, I would have felt too good not even to notice it, but inwardly I felt the humiliation of my own standpoint of view, that I had been treated by Mr. Wilson face to face in a more outrageous manner than one would dare to treat his most menial servant. In reference to the amendment of the certificate as to the administration of the State, he says:—I was not present when Mr. Wilson addressed the Court, but it would pass human credulity to suppose that because Mr. Wilson eliminated a point of which I never wrote for me such certificate, containing such words as, "These labours of yours I hope will have their just reward, and that Government may show their appreciation of them and I trust my successor may support me in the matter," that I was therefore to frame against him such an extraordinary charge involving revolting references to the members of my family. He then points what he considers to be the inconsistency of Mr. Wilson's innocence with the letters he had written. He proceeds:—I earnestly pray your Lordship to judge whether an officer to whom such scandalous conduct is imputed would ever so ill-advisedly write to me about Nazumkhan's business at the same moment that he was required to answer the letter of the 29th November 1886. The fact was Mr. Wilson wanted Mr. Nathuram, an amiable and well disposed subordinate under me, and who had some influence over me, to talk over the subject of the letter of the 29th November 1886, and bring an end to the matter. Mr. Wilson had no power to ask the Court of Inquiry his mali named Jahia. Jahia denied that he had been to my house except on one occasion, and that was two or three days after the saheb had encamped in Cambay. He stated he came to salaam me, and being feverish, he lay down, when I ordered for him some parched rice worth two annas. While sitting a letter which he said was in his turban was furtively taken out by me, and read. The mali said he asked that it was a memorial as will be acceptable to all classes, while I would express my wish that at least two-thirds of it should be reserved to go towards such permanent memorial as they may desire to found. I also hope that the Municipal and other funds, as well as the Government grants, may all be utilised to the best advantage on the condition in which these grants have been given by this representative Committee."

At the conclusion of the speech, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting resolves that the Jubilee year of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, be celebrated at Amraoti on the 16th February in an appropriate manner by all her Majesty's subjects. (2) That a Committee be appointed to draw up a suitable and loyal address to be submitted to Her Gracious Majesty. (3) That a subscription list be opened to provide for celebration and to pay for a suitable permanent memorial of the Jubilee."

This done, Colonel Bullock communicated to the meeting the purport of a letter from Mr. N. P. Cama, barrister-at-law, offering to found a scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for one year, to be given to a student of the Berar High School under specified conditions. The donor, Colonel Bullock stated, hoped to continue the grant annually as long as possible. The proposal was received with acclamation by the meeting, as Mr. Cama had, with his usual liberality, made this offer in addition to subscribing towards the general fund.

At a general meeting held a few days ago, it was proposed by the managing committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha to send a congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress through the Viceroy, and to "suggest to the Municipalities, Local Committees and Jubilee Committees to set aside at least half the portion of the funds collected for the celebration of the Jubilee, for some permanent memorial, and to request Government to add the amounts sanctioned for the six districts to the amounts thus set aside."

Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the Amraoti District, Rs. 1,500 for Akola, and Rs. 1,000 to each of the remaining four districts, provided an equal sum is raised in each district by public subscription. In communicating this sanction, the Resident, Mr. Cordery, has recommended that a portion of this sum should be set aside for a permanent memorial of the Jubilee. In the Amraoti District it is proposed to devote 25 per cent. of the subscription to the erection of the Town Hall, a want that is at present very greatly felt. In the Akola District the Municipality has voted a thousand rupees towards the celebration of the Jubilee. A large meeting was also held in the Town Hall there, under the presidency of Colonel Grant, the Deputy Commissioner, to raise subscriptions and to appoint committees for the management of funds. Colonel Grant took advantage of the opportunity and appealed for subscriptions in behalf of the Lord Dufferin Fund for Medical Jubilee Collection cards, and asked members to help in raising subscriptions for such a noble work. Extensive Committees were appointed throughout the District, and it is confidently expected that Akola, though already in advance with subscriptions towards this fund, will considerably out-distance the other Districts in this respect.

At Buldana, Colonel Thompson presided at a meeting recently, at which it was resolved to construct a dharmsala in commemoration of the Jubilee, in addition to illumination and fireworks.

MHOW.

FEB. 2.

THE programme of the festivities at Mhow has been completed. On the 16th instant there will be a grand parade of all the troops in garrison. All British troops will be provided with a good dinner and refreshments. The troops are:—Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, and the 47th Regiment. Sepoys and enlisted native followers will also be entertained. Except as regards the above parade, there will be holidays on both days. H. H. the Maharajah Holkar gives a banquet at Indore on the 16th, to which the officers and ladies of Mhow have been invited, special train to and from Mhow, and carriages will be provided. The 17th inst. will be observed as a holiday. The Committee formed to collect subscriptions will entertain able that women and children of the garrison, the sepoys and native followers. There will be a grand ball at Garrison Library.

QUETTA.

QUETTA.—A meeting of the Parsi community of Quetta was held on the 7th inst. in their fire temple, to determine what steps should be taken by the Parsis to celebrate her Majesty's Jubilee. Mr. Burjorji Dorabji Patel, of Messrs. T. Rustomji and Company's firm, presided. It was resolved to illuminate the fire temple building and the adjoining compound and outhouses. Mr. Burjorji offered to give a grand banquet in honour of the occasion. Subscriptions for illuminations and other incidental expenses were promised. A meeting presided over by Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kamal was held at Quetta of the merchants and the general public in the new premises of Messrs. Sorabji and Co., to consider proposals for celebrating the Jubilee. Rs. 800 were collected as subscriptions, and it is expected that a sum of Rs. 1,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Committee for illuminations, &c. Mr. Rustomji R. Golwala, of Messrs. Sorabji and Co., has been appointed Secretary to the Committee, and will be assisted by other members in arranging for the illuminations and supervising other arrangements.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In order to prevent confusion and disappointment, will you kindly allow me to address a few words to the public on the subject of the arrangements for the Jubilee Thanksgiving service in the Cathedral?

The service, as already notified, will commence at 9-30 a.m., but I would suggest that the congregation should be seated by 9-15, if possible, in order that the entrance of the procession by the west door may not be blocked. The front seats of nave and aisles will be reserved for officials in the procession. The sittings throughout the rest of the building will be numbered, their numbers corresponding with the numbers on the tickets. Tickets can only be obtained on application to Mr. Keen at the Cathedral Vestry. We calculated that we shall be able to accommodate about 600 people, exclusive of the official procession. The tickets will be issued as applied for, on the first-come first-served principle. A copy of the special form of service will be supplied with each ticket.—Yours, &c.,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The Bishop will preach a Jubilee Sermon in the Cathedral to-morrow at the evening service, as it has been decided that no sermon shall be preached at the Thanksgiving Service on the 16th. The offertory to-morrow will be devoted to a fund which it is proposed to raise for the purpose of building a Church-Room in connection with the Cathedral parish, to be in some way not yet decided, connected by its title with the Queen's Jubilee. This Room will be used for a Parochial Library, and for Parochial gatherings and classes, while it is hoped that the Committee of the S.P.C.K may place their Book Depot in it.

THE route to be taken by his Excellency the Governor on the night of the 16th February to witness the illuminations has been arranged as follows:—He starts from Parel *viâ* Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi, Robert Money Schools to Queen's Statue; thence *viâ* Hornby Row and Gaulishanker Road to Queen's Statue, thence *viâ* Mayo Road to the G. M. C. A. Institution, Esplanade Road, Church Gate-street, Elphinstone Circle, Parsi Bazaar-street, to the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, Bori Bunder,—thence *viâ* the Crawford Market, the Cloth Bazaar, Marwadi Bazaar, Boloshwar, Girgaum Back Road and Charney Road station to Malabar Point.

DHARAMPORE.

THE MOFUSSIL FESTIVITIES.

FEB. 8.

THE rejoicings at Dharampore on the occasion of the Jubilee will be on a scale of imposing grandeur. The first thing in the morning, a salute of 101 guns will be fired, after which the foundation stone of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary will be laid by H. H. the Maharana. A school children's *fete* and distribution of prizes and a grand durbar in a *mandap* specially erected in front of the Durbar Palace will follow. The Durbar Palace, the Political Agent's residence, all the public offices of the State and the greater portion of the town will be illuminated, and there will also be a grand pyrotechnic display. Triumphal arches are now being erected at various points. Both the 16th and the 17th instant will be observed as general holidays.

THE BERARS.

AMRAOTI, FEB. 6.

How to celebrate in a suitable manner the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress is exercising, in no small degree, the minds of all classes and sections of the community. In furtherance of this object, a mass meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Amraoti was held at the weekly market yesterday, at which upwards of three thousand people were present. Owing to the time of the meeting having been unfortunately fixed for the evening, most of the officials were absent, and the European residents, excepting a few high officials, were conspicuous by their absence. This is to be extremely regretted, since it places the latter in a rather awkward position. Had the meeting taken place in the morning, the attendance would have been, undoubtedly, much larger. Among those present were Mr. L. S. Saunders, the Commissioner, Colonel Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, who had returned examining all the affairs of the State during the previous week had sent a most flattering certificate to me, and who was gazetted to leave the charge of the Kaira Collectorate on the arrival of Mr. Spence, then expected next week. I solemnly assert that if the violence offered to my feelings had not been so keen and delicate, I would have felt too good not even to notice it, but inwardly I felt the humiliation of my own standpoint of view, that I had been treated by Mr. Wilson face to face in a more outrageous manner than one would dare to treat his most menial servant. In reference to the amendment of the certificate as to the administration of the State, he says:—I was not present when Mr. Wilson addressed the Court, but it would pass human credulity to suppose that because Mr. Wilson eliminated a point of which I never wrote for me such certificate, containing such words as, "These labours of yours I hope will have their just reward, and that Government may show their appreciation of them and I trust my successor may support me in the matter," that I was therefore to frame against him such an extraordinary charge involving revolting references to the members of my family. He then points what he considers to be the inconsistency of Mr. Wilson's innocence with the letters he had written. He proceeds:—I earnestly pray your Lordship to judge whether an officer to whom such scandalous conduct is imputed would ever so ill-advisedly write to me about Nazumkhan's business at the same moment that he was required to answer the letter of the 29th November 1886. The fact was Mr. Wilson wanted Mr. Nathuram, an amiable and well disposed subordinate under me, and who had some influence over me, to talk over the subject of the letter of the 29th November 1886, and bring an end to the matter. Mr. Wilson had no power to ask the Court of Inquiry his mali named Jahia. Jahia denied that he had been to my house except on one occasion, and that was two or three days after the saheb had encamped in Cambay. He stated he came to salaam me, and being feverish, he lay down, when I ordered for him some parched rice worth two annas. While sitting a letter which he said was in his turban was furtively taken out by me, and read. The mali said he asked that it was a memorial as will be acceptable to all classes, while I would express my wish that at least two-thirds of it should be reserved to go towards such permanent memorial as they may desire to found. I also hope that the Municipal and other funds, as well as the Government grants, may all be utilised to the best advantage on the condition in which these grants have been given by this representative Committee."

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This done, Colonel Bullock communicated to the meeting the purport of a letter from Mr. N. P. Cama, barrister-at-law, offering to found a scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for one year, to be given to a student of the Berar High School under specified conditions. The donor, Colonel Bullock stated, hoped to continue the grant annually as long as possible. The proposal was received with acclamation by the meeting, as Mr. Cama had, with his usual liberality, made this offer in addition to subscribing towards the general fund.

A GREAT MANY READERS

have of late been writing to D. Gaudiers of Lyons, for information as to his cure of Nervous Debility, for which he has prepared a speciality in the form of a Cordial. It is advisable to begin without delay the treatment prescribed, which, it may be safely asserted, is in no way injurious to health, the ingredients hitherto employed having been scrupulously avoided in its preparation. The famous poet's words, "toile morse" ought to be applied in this instance, in order to act before it is too late. To postpone means losing the best chance, when all traces of the diseases may be almost exhausted. Write confidentially to D. Gaudiers, Lyons, France, who will be happy to forward, post-free, under plain sealed envelope, a printed treatise on the subject, its causes and consequences. (ADVT.)

THE SLAUGHTERING OF COWS: PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following petition has been presented to his Excellency the Governor by a number of Parsee and Hindoo inhabitants of Bombay:—

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg to approach your Lordship in Council with a suggestion in reference to the proposed commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress by a General Jubilee throughout India. We regard the proposal to hold a Jubilee as highly calculated to strengthen the loyalty and respect of the natives of India towards the Crown of England, and are anxious that no means should be spared to make it such as to reach all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects. It is evident that this object will be best attained by adopting such measures as have been associated in the minds of the people with rejoicings held in honour of royalty. To the several such measures already proposed, we beg to add the suggestion of one which in our opinion will exceed them all in popularity, *viz.*, that no cow be admitted into and slaughtered in the slaughter-house at Bandora on the days of the celebration of the Jubilee. It need hardly be stated that the cow is sacred with Hindus and Parsees, and any tenderness shown towards its life, however temporary, will tend greatly to unite the name of our beloved Queen-Empress with mercy and humanity in the minds of the people of India. While this will be a most acceptable concession to the religious sentiment of the major portion of the population of this city, we believe the slight necessity of self-denial which such a step will entail on the rest, will not be made much of by them in view of the great and general satisfaction it will give to their Hindu and Parsee brothren.—We remain, your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(Sd.) Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Manjaldass Nuthoobhoy, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Jamasjee Dustoor Minocherjee, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Sorabjee Framjee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Jehangir B. Murzban, K. T. Telang, Yashavant Vasudeo Athalye, M. J. Deshmukh, Ellapa Balaram, K. M. Shroff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, Khimjee Jeewa, Hurkisondass Narotumdass, Tribhowandass Vurjeevandass, and about three thousand other signatures.

WE have been informed that the society of St. Vincent De Paul, Poona, resolved at their last weekly meeting to celebrate the Jubilee of her Majesty, Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, by offering to the Almighty, on the Jubilee day, two short prayers, the first for having spared her Majesty to witness the fiftieth year of her reign; and the second that the Almighty God may preserve her Majesty to continue to be Queen-Empress for many happy years to come.

"A Sufferer writes:—"All those who witness the joy of the people on the great Jubilee day, will understand the feeling of the Customs and Dock officials, who, when the Elphinstone Circle will be crowded with gay and smiling groups commemorating the great event, will be

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Disease, caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

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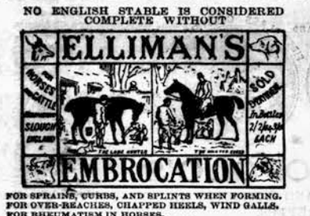

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FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire,
"Dec. 3rd, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Raduorshire Hunt.',

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation of the justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we magh question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Accredited Chemists to the Viceroy.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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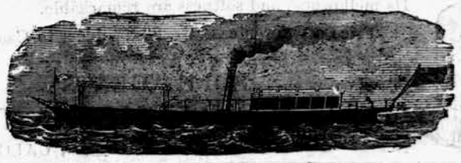

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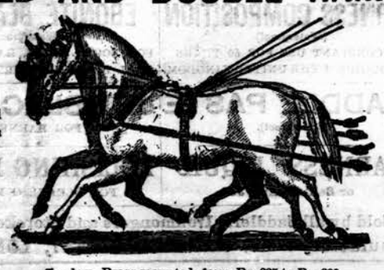

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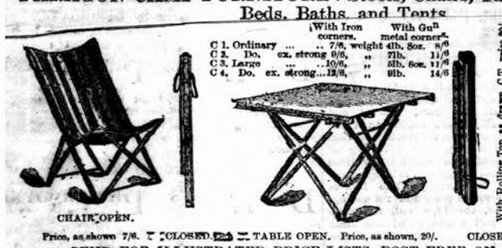

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